B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 16- BOMBAY TUESDAY. JANUARY 19, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank,
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
23 Jan.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,080
30 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 ,,	RANPURA ..		15,585
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 ,,	RAZMAK o ..	..	10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..	..	15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £56,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March, 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Jan.	WARFIELD* ..	6,000
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926 19th Jan.	KASHMIR .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
31st ,,	KIDDERPORE*	China & Japan.
31st ,,	NIRPURA* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Feb.	NALGORA*	China & Japan.
5th ,,	MASULA* ..	China & Japan.
16th ,,	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926 20th Jan.	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports.
20th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.
22nd ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
23rd ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
25th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Baron Napier ..	Thomson ..		13 Jan.	24 Jan.
Toyooka Maru ..	S. Tsuji	7094	15 ,,	29 ,,
xMorioka Maru ..	S. Amano	4469	16 ,,	20 ,,
Liverpool Maru ..	....	5864	21 ,,	30 ,,
Tottori Maru ..	G. Masuda	5973	20 ,,	3 Feb.
*Tamba Maru ..	J. Fujisawa	5845	29 ,,	12 ,,
Murorau Maru ..	Z. Hirai	5374	12 Feb.	24 ,,
Hakata Maru ..	G. Matsushita	5970	16 ,,	2 Mar.

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore —	300	200	140	100
Hongkong —	475	320	215	145
Shanghai —	530	354	240	160
Kobe —	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
Kurohime Maru ..	I. Yamanaka	4,600	28 Dec.	18 Jan.
Honolulu Maru ..	G. Fujita	5,751	11 Jan.	22 ,,
Indo Maru ..	S. Takata	5,001	25 ,,	5 Feb.
@Borneo Maru ..	T. Motoshige	5,864	25 ,,	27 Jan.
Portsaid Maru ..	....	5,859	27 ,,	12 Feb.
Hamburg Maru ..	K. Orihara	5,220	22 Feb.	22 ,,
Heimei Maru ..	....	4,364	12 ,,	2 Mar.

@ Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.

The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying ever the question "How to provide my family after my death" is "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-da with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more Very attractive plans, Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to:—

DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TOUCH STONE.

TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE.

Choose a life office which:—

1. Has stood the test of time.
2. Is popular and easily accessible.
3. Has the reputation for prompt settlement of claims.
4. Is liberal and sympathetic.
5. Has declared the highest bonus for its age.
6. Has the best mortality experience at its back.
7. Has a large silent reserve.
8. Has its Head Office at your Doors.
9. Has its policies free from all vexatious conditions.
10. Has moderate rates of premia compatible with safety.

"BHARAT"

one will answer to the above requirements. Please communicate with

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office, Lahore.
Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Chief Agents, Karwar.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital F50,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F43,196,861 £3,599,738
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—
Semarang Djember Pekalongan
Medan Djocja Pontianak
Bandjermasin Kota Radja Solo
Sourabaya Macassar Tegal
Bandoeng Palembang Tjilatjap
Cheribon Padang Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai Hongkong
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
T. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Agts. Agents.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. F. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Incorporated in India.
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

ARE YOU INTERESTED?
IN
Provision for Old Age or Against Premature Death
THE ONLY WAY
A LIFE POLICY
WITH
The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
Incorporated in S. S.
50-52, Church Gate Street, : : : : BOMBAY.
FUNDS INVESTED IN INDIA.
AGENTS WANTED

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Youths to learn Touch Typewriting on New Machines FREE. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road.
A R2477.

WANTED—Experienced B.A. TUTOR with Sanscrit to coach up 6th Standard boy in morning. See personally. GANGODAS, Laxminivas, Kalbadevi.
A R2485

WANTED—Applicants seeking Employments to Consult (enclosing one anna stamp) with Messrs. KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi.
A R2491

WANTED—UNDERWRITERS to underwrite shares of a well-established Limited Coal Company. Fair Commission. Apply with references to Box No. 1174, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2462B.

WANTED—A FAST TYPIST, having experience in attorneys' line. Apply personally with testimonials to MANAGER, PADHYE'S SHORTHAND and TPPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Thakurdwar, Bombay 2.
A R2489

EARN MORE MONEY.

YOU can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course, of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0-1-3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Course free if you choose. Enclose -/3/- stamp. Hawaid College, B. Rawalpindi.
A

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—NAPIER SPARE PARTS, viz. Front and Rear Wheels, Rear Springs and Hubs. Apply Box No. 1181, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N 24843

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

START PRIVATE BUSINESS as Europe's "MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS" without capital under Expert Guidance all by Post. Moderate fees. Write Post Office Box No. 452, Bombay.
T R2479.

WHOLESALE Trade Price List on request. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Bombay.
T R2478.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Secondhand CLOTH FOLDING MACHINE with 68 inches or more in good working conditions. Apply KOHINOOR GLAZING WORKS, 167, Dadar Main Road, Bombay.
N R2484

PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT and BOARD of TRADE EXAMINATIONS—Tuition for these examinations given by British Experts, at moderate cost, to candidates eligible therefor, no matter where they reside. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P 24391

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment." A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage Ans. extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

T. BIRJI PHOTO STUDIO, 192, Hornby Road, above Taraporevala, Bookseller, Bombay, Bromide ¼ doz. Locket size Re. 1, Passport Re. 1-4, Quarter (4¼ by 3¼) Re. 1/8, Cabinet (6½ by 4½) Rs. 3, full (8½ by 6½) Rs. 5, Post Card one doz. Rs. 4. Outdoor Photos taken in any part of Bombay from Colaba to Virar, Bori Bunder to Kalyan, without any extra charges. Enlargement completed 15 by 12 Rs. 5, 23 by 17 Rs. 7, Studio open daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., including Sunday and Holidays.
Ph

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.
The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Hadows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that with effect from 1st February, 1926, the following important changes in the train service of this Railway will be introduced.

An additional mail train, leaving Bhavnagar at 11 o'clock running via Dhandhuka and arriving Ahmedabad at 20.20 and return mail train leaving Ahmedabad at 8.32 and arriving Bhavnagar at 17.45 will be run. A part of these trains will be run through to and from Upleta.

The running of the train now leaving Bhavnagar at 4.15 and the one arriving there at 23.30 will be cancelled between Bhavnagar and Dhola.

The two trains on Dhola-Mahuva section will be altered as follows:—

Leave Mahuva 6 o'c.		Arrive Dhola 11.35	
—do.—	10 o'c.	—do.—	18.40
Leave Dhola 13 o'c		Arrive Mahuva 18.55	
—do—	21.20	—do—	6.55

Other minor alterations can be seen from time tables exhibited at stations.

S. R. IYER.
Traffic Superintendent,
Bhavnagar State Railway.

Bhavnagar Para,
Dated, 12th January, 1926.
C24854

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion ..Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion..Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion..Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY CO.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of COAL ASHES accumulated on Parel District and will be received by the undersigned in his Office at Church Gate, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 20th January, 1926.

Forms of tender at Re. 1 each can be obtained from the Office of the LOCO. and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, Parel.

Tenderers will be required to pay a sum of Rs. 1,000 in cash as earnest money direct to the Treasurer, Broad Gauge, Bombay, and to attach the receipt obtained for it to the tender form before submission, otherwise, the tender will not be considered.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in whole or in part.

J. E. JACKSON.
Agent.

Bombay, 18th January, 1926.
24851

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "MORIOKA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 16th January, 1926, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of Bilimora Kalamba Jerya Extension to Waghai (2 Miles in length) in the Dang Forest, and will be received up to 5 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 30th January, 1926, at the Office of the Assistant Engineer, B. K. Railway, Bilimora.

2. Each tender should be accompanied with a deposit receipt of Rs. 500 as earnest money to be lodged with the Chief Auditor, G. B. S. Rlys. Goyagate Baroda, without which no tender will be considered. The earnest money thus deposited will be returned in case of non-accepted tenders.

3. Copies of tenders can be obtained at a nominal cost of Rs. One each, from the Office of the Assistant Engineer, B. K. Rly., Bilimora.

4. Plans and Section of the above work together with the condition and specification of the works can be seen during office hours between 11 to 5 on week days in the above office at Bilimora.

5. The undersigned does not bind himself to recommend acceptance of lowest or any tender to higher Officers, nor assign any reason in case of rejection or non-acceptance of such tender.

R. C. DESAI,
Assistant Engineer,
B. K. Rly. Bilimora.

Assistant Engineer's Office,
Bilimora, 16th January, 1926.
24853

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PARCEL TRAFFIC TO AND FROM BOMBAY BY THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

OWING to the remodelling of Victoria Terminus, on and from the 7th February, 1926, the G. I. P. Railway will open a new parcels depot at Wadi Bunder and will close their main inwards parcels office at Victoria Terminus.

INWARD PARCELS.—The following parcels only will be delivered in future at Victoria Terminus, delivery being effected from an office in the Victoria Terminus Annexe, which is opposite to the General Post Office and adjacent to the main entrance to St. George's Hospital:—

(1) All silver, treasure, insured parcels, ammunition and firearms.
(2) Government dak from Poona and Mahableshwar.
(3) Newspapers.
(4) Fruit from Wathar, Panchgani, Mahableshwar, and from stations on foreign railways via Delhi.
(5) Betel leaves from Howrah and fruit from stations on the B. N. Railway via Nagpur, and from stations on E. I. Railway via Naini, and locally from Nagpur.
(6) Vegetables from Agra, Rajakimandi and Lucknow.
(7) Flowers from Malavli, Kirkee and Poona.
(8) Milk from Kirkee and Khandwa.

All other parcels traffic hitherto delivered at Victoria Terminus will be delivered at the new Wadi Bunder Depot direct to the public or through the Parcel Delivery Contractor.

OUTWARD PARCELS.—The new parcel depot in Wadi Bunder will be the main parcel office of the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay and will be open for the booking as well as for the delivery of parcels. Parcels will also continue to be accepted for booking at Victoria Terminus at a new office near the present third class booking office on the west side of the Terminus. This office will be known as the G. I. P. Railway Market-end parcel office, and arrangements have been made for transferring parcels booked at this office, by motor lorries to the Wadi Bunder Depot for despatch to destination by the parcel express trains.

The G. I. P. Railway will accept for booking and despatch from Victoria Terminus all silver, treasure and insured parcels, also firearms and ammunition at the parcel office, situated in the Victoria Terminus Annexe. This office will also accept for despatch by passenger train all newspapers booked on ledger account, but all other newspaper and perishable traffic will only be accepted for booking at the market end parcel office at Victoria Terminus. This traffic will be despatched to destination by mail and passenger trains as hitherto.

Changes are also necessitated at Masjid station on account of the electrification of the main line to Kalyan, and on the opening of Wadi Bunder parcel office all parcel traffic now delivered at Masjid will be delivered at Wadi Bunder. The booking of parcels at Masjid will continue, with the exception of empty fowl baskets, which will only be accepted and booked at Wadi Bunder. Arrangements have been made to convey all parcels booked at Masjid to Wadi Bunder by motor lorries for onward despatch by the Parcel Express trains.

There will be no change in the booking of parcels at the G. I. P. Railway City Booking Office at Pydhownie, but such parcels as are booked at this Office will be carried to Wadi Bunder for onward despatch, instead of from Victoria Terminus as hitherto.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Rly.

Bombay, 4-1-1926.
C24776

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Onkermal Kanayalal, a minor,
and
In the matter of a suit No. 3495 of 1925 wherein Ebji Haridas is plaintiff and the said Onkermal Kanayalal is a defendant.

EBJI HARIDAS ..... Petitioner.
To,
ROSHANLAL KANYALAL,
one of the natural guardian of the said minor Onkermal Kanayalal.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff in the above suit has applied to this Court to have you or Chconilal Kanyalal or some other fit and proper person appointed guardian for the suit of the said minor and that 21st day of January, 1926, is fixed for such appointment of guardian by the Judge in Chamber unless you appear and show cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person.

Dated this 9th day of December, 1925.

P. M. MALBARI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd) E. J. DAVAR.

The 9th day of December, 1925.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.
C24856

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MINOCHEHER ARDESHIR VAKIL, an Executor of the Late Bai Navajbai Sorabji Talati, has agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property together with all rights to the passage in the rear of the said property leading to Mody Street. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Palkiwalla Building at 33, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Bazar Gate Street in the Fort and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 180 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old Nos. 640 and 659, Collector's New No. 581 and 5834, Old Survey No. 136 and 106 and New Survey No. 2/8616 and 3/8616 and Cadastral Survey No. 1022 (Fort Division) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward Nos. 2127/28 and Street Numbers 157-159 and which said premises are bounded on or towards the North by the property of Pestonji Hormasji Suntoke and others, on or towards the South by the property of Khimchand Motichand, on or towards the East by the property of Abdulla bin Ali Arab and on or towards the West by Bazar Gate Street aforesaid and are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1926.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C24852

NOTICE.

RE: AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT ESPLANADE ROAD ON TUESDAY THE 19TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1926.
Suit No. 44 of 1923.
BANK OF INDIA, LTD. Vs. M. NAGARSETH AND SONS and Another.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public and intending bidders for purchase of the said property that our clients PRYAMITRA KASTURBHAI, ARUN KASTURBHAI and JAGDISH KASTURBHAI, who are the minor sons of KASTURBHAI MANIBHAI, of Ahmedabad are interested in the said property to a large extent. The said property was ancestral in the hands of Kasturbhai Manibhai and our clients are entitled to three-eighths share in the said property. Our clients are not made parties to the said suit No. 44 of 1923 and the decree, dated the 22nd day of October 1923, is not binding on our aforesaid clients and our clients are filing a suit in the High Court to have it declared that the said decree is not binding upon them. This is to warn all persons that whoever shall purchase the said property shall purchase the same subject to our clients' rights in the said property and such purchase shall also be subject to the decision of the suit which is being filed by our clients.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the West side of Rampart Row, on the Esplanade, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16799 and New Survey No. 8433 and containing by admeasurement 1232 square yards and bearing Assessment A Ward No. 1167, Street No. 22, 24 and 11C 15 being the subject matter of the sale by Messrs. BENNETT & CO., in suit No. 44 of 1923.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1926.
MATURBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN.
Attorneys for Pryamitra Kasturbhai Arun Kasturbhai and Jagdish Kasturbhai.
C24848

NOTICE.

THE title deeds relating to property, situate at Arthur Road, bearing Municipal E Ward No. 7308 and Street No. 102 belonging to our clients Messrs. ABDUL LATIF HAJI MAHOMED and OOMER HAJI MAHOMED have been lost or mislaid.

The Public are hereby warned against dealing with the said title deeds or the property comprised therein mentioned above and Notice is hereby given that any person or persons dealing with the said title deeds or the property therein comprised will do so at his or their own risk and peril.

Any holder or finder of the said lost title deeds is requested to communicate with the undersigned at their Office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1926.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs Abdul Latif Haji Mahomed and Oomer Haji Mahomed.
C24850

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2349 of 1924.

HARGOWANDAS VANMALIDAS and another ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus
Mrs. BACHUBAI E. JHIRAD. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction AT THE PREMISES AT THANA under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on TUESDAY, the 19th day of January, 1926 at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tembhi Thana at Thana in the Registration Sub-district of Salsette District, Thana and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 103, Pot No. 1 Entry or City Survey No. F. 1 and containing by admeasurement 4,950 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the public Road, on or towards the West by the property of Javelkar Subhedar and others, on or towards the North partly by the property of Elijah Hyim Tejalkar and partly by the vacant land and on or towards the South by the property secondly described.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land of Pardi No. 2, situate at Tembhi, Thana, Registration Sub-district of Salsette, District Thana, on the West of the property firstly described measuring 16 gunthas or 1,632 square yards or thereabouts and assessed under enjy or city Survey No. F. 1 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property firstly described, on or towards the South by the Nalla, on the East partly by the property of Jankibai and partly by the Marwari's house and on the West by the property of Syed Maigrabai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKORDAS AND DARU, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Najafee Building 40-42, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Dated this 10th day of November, 1925.
(Sd.) R. B PATEL,
C24669 Ag. Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DAMODAR DEVJI, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, late a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Cawasji Dinshaw, residing at Gowalia Tank, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

BALVANTRAI DAMODAR, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a student, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the son of the deceased abovenamed. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings; if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 8th day of January, 1926.
Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C24855

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX
by CONSULTING
PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants,
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income Tax and Super-Tax Experts.
Offices:—
1. M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony Bombay.
2. Gaya Building, Mandvi, near Central Bank of India, Ltd.
3. Shilotri Bank Building, Tamariad Lane, Fort, Bombay.

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AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

150, Apollo Street, Fort.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to the National Bank of India, Ltd., and the Bombay Club and opposite to the Currency Bank.

Suit No. 44 of 1923.

Bank of India, Ltd., vs. M. Nagarseth Sons and another

Under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1923, and the Judge's Order made herein on the 9th June, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land situate, lying and being on the West side of Rampart Row, on the Esplanade within the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16799, and New Survey No. 8433 and containing by admeasurement 1,232 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Navi bai, widow of Kallianji Ludha, on or towards the East by Rampart Row as aforesaid, on or towards the West by the Elden Road, on or towards the South by the property of Nursee Dharmaji and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Kasturbhai Manibhai and Co., together with the buildings, edifices and structures standing thereon and assessed by the Assessment Collector under A Ward No. 1167, Street No. 22, 24 and 11 C 15.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Coy., Attorneys for the Mortgagee in Possession and on account and risk of the mortgagor Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

A lot of valuable and handsome teak and blackwood furniture consisting of Telescopic and oblong dining tables, chairs, carved screens, wall brackets with mirror tiled top teapoys, armed chairs, brass and teak bedsteads, cupboards, electric table lamps, English folding invalid chair on bicycle wheels, dressing tables, Japanese flower pots and umbrella stands, marble and plaster fountains, marble flower pots, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, IRON SAFES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Official Liquidator, 'The India Agency Ltd.' (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at 'Marker Building', opposite Sharo Bazaar, Apollo Street, Fort:—

A lot of office furniture consisting of large and small writing tables, chairs, bookstands, tea-poys, teak and blackwood cupboards, one iron safe on stand by 'Godrej,' one iron safe on stand by 'Lions,' large partition with half doors, copying press, Mehta boxes, etc. etc.

The above on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents

122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, SAFE ETC.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr., the Official Trustee of Bombay and Trustee of the estate and effects of Pandurang Naraven Mantri and another, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 1st February 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Safe with stand, copying press, screen, tables, tempcy, plaster busts of Tilak, hardware, grinding stones, zinco blocks, tools, mattresses, pillows, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE NEW 6-TON ICE PLANT.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th January, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Sale Rooms, Great Western Building, Apollo Street, Bombay, by order of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Ltd., Bombay, and on account and at the risk of The Niamatrai Daulatrai Ginning Factory of Abohar, the following ice making machinery with accessories comprising an ice plant by The Lightfoot Refrigeration Co., Ltd., of London, to manufacture 6 tons of agitated can ice in 24 hours' continuous running.

The machinery arrived at Karachi in 6 shipments about the following dates, 30th April, 5th, 15th and 16th May, 22nd June, and 5th July, 1925, and is stored there in Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Ltd., godowns, with the exception of 26 drums of calcium chloride which was supplied by Messrs. Brunner Mond and Co., Ltd., and is stored at Lahore.

Lot No. 1.—Ice plant by the Lightfoot Refrigeration Co., Ltd., comprising:—

Double acting ammonia compressor running at 85 R. P. M. ammonia condenser, 12 ton capacity ice tank with refrigerator coils, 120 ice moulds of about 2 cwt. capacity each, agitation pump and gear, all necessary ammonia pipes, valves and fittings first charge of ammonia and 5 gallons of zerolin oil.

Lot No. 2.—7 tons of calcium chloride supplied by Brunner Mond and Co., Ltd.

Lot No. 3. One 11in. centrifugal pump with fast and loose pulleys by Ruston and Dornsby, Ltd.

Lot No. 4.—One single girder overhead travelling crane 14 feet span with worm gear pulley block to lift 6 cwts.

The above goods consisting of 114 packages, will be sold in one lot or in 4 lots as defined above.

Detailed specifications may be seen at the office of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance must be paid and the goods must be removed within 28 days.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT STORES, ETC., AT B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO., SCRAP YARD, MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 2nd and WEDNESDAY, the 3rd February, 1926, at 1.30 p.m. at the Railway Co.'s Stores Depot, Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway Plants, Stores, etc., consisting of Bridge tees; Fire engine; Steam Engine; Theodolitet; Gunmetal ingots (52 tons); Brass zinc and lead scrap, White metal; wheels with and without tyres; C. I. Miscellaneous and Brake Blocks; Indian Rubber Scrap, Drums Kegs, Files, Lamps of sorts, old and bent rail pieces of sizes; cast and wrought iron; and steel scrap of sorts, cast steel scrap; channels iron, old iron angle, pipes W. I. Girders old; wood; locks; old sleepers transverse; bridge work iron scrap; boiler tubes; wheels axles and miscellaneous other stores.

In the case of the lots to be sold by weight the material will be weighed as soon as possible after the Auction is over and will be in the stores yard at the risk of the purchasers.

Purchasers must accept as final the weights of lots, which may be notified at the auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required when lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rupees 5 per cent. on the value of the material will be charged by the Company as ground rents on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & CO.

RING OF EIGHT METALS

This wonderful Magic Ring cures Gonorrhoea, Nocturnal Emission, Impotency, Hysteria and other chronic diseases and it strengthens the power of body and organs. It brings the happiness, health, wealth, friendship and success in every respect. By using this sexual power is extraordinarily increased. Every one can use it with unexpected result. Trial is solicited. Price one for Re. 1-4, three for Rs. 3-4, and a dozen for Rs. 12/-, post free. Write to

S. C. SEAL,

136, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta

AMUSEMENTS

WARNER BROS.

CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN

Should pasts be punished mercilessly or should society forgive?

The answer to this is found in

"Being Respectable"

Starring

Marie Prevost, Monte Blue, Louise Fazenda, Irene Rich, Theodore Von Eltz, Frank Currier.

Pathe Super Gazette

A Complete Record of World Wide Events

"Roughest Africa"

Starring

STAN LAUREL

TIME :— 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

Now playing at

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY ! TO-DAY ! !

Shri Krishna Film Co.'s Master-piece Pictures.

FLYING-HORSE

OR

PANCH KALYANI and PARIJATAK

A Story adapted from Arabian Night

AND

Mr. B. G. HORNIMAN

THE FRIEND OF INDIA

WILL BE SCREENED AT

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,

New Charney Road:

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

Next Saturday

"THE FORTIETH DOOR"

AT

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents This Week

Royal Art Studio's Picture

NAHARSINH DAKOO

Time and Rates as Usual.

"WONDERFUL FUTURE"

One year with full character Re. 1, years Rs. 3. Send birth particulars or time of writing.

EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL,

Vizagapatam.

ENTRANCE FEE REDUCED TO As. 4.

From MONDAY the 18th inst.

THE VISHWA BHARAT LUXMI EXHIBITION

OLD COTTON GREEN GROUND (Colaba).

Open from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. up to 31st January, 1926.

(1) Exhibits from all Parts of India.
(2) The Art Gallery and Ladies Section Open to You.
(3) Phadke's Fine Arts (Wax Shows) quite new to the public.
(4) Wonderful Baby with Four Hands, Four Legs, Two Backs and One Head.
(5) The Three Headed Man. The Human Spider. The Floating Girl & Many Others Worth Seeing

DON'T MISS ON OR FROM

20th JANUARY 1926

Eighth WONDER OF THE WORLD competes

THE HORNEDMAN

LIVING BOY AND GIRL (combined in One Human Form) and THE LIVING SIXLEGGED MONKEY.

AMUSEMENTS.

(1) Egyptian, Spanish and Turkish Dance of Continental Fame.
(2) Goa (Karim) Dance; Girls from Goa will entertain with quite a novel specimen of Musical Art.
(3) GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT BY DARE DEVIL DANDY GEORGE. BABY ALBERTINO (6 years old) in his sensational aerial act.
MISS ANITA & MASTER GORDON in their marvellous revolving Dental Trapeze.

CLASSIC STATUES IN MARBLE.

FIRE-EATING BY MISS NETA.

AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.

Amusements Start from 6-30 P. M.

1/4 Grenadiers Band will be in attendance from 7 to 9 P. M.

N. B.—Sassoon Dock Tram Service brings you direct to the Exhibition Gate and takes you back to your home.

THE MOST POPULAR PAPER IN NORTHERN INDIA

The Hindustan Times,

Is the best advertising medium, being issued from the Imperial City and having a very wide circulation in the provinces of U. P., the Punjab, Central Provinces, Rajputana Delhi, N. W. F. Provinces, and the Indian States.

Apply :—

MANAGER,
HINDUSTAN TIMES, DELHI

Treat All Your **SKIN TROUBLES** With Zam-Buk

Your surest means of soothing and purifying itchy, sore or poisoned skin, and swiftly healing injuries lies in the use of Zam-Buk. Its far-reaching curative power is due to its unique herbal composition and entire freedom from animal fats. This rare antiseptic balm kills and expels all disease germs, banishes sores and eruptions, and grows healthy new skin. No fatty pore-clogging ointment can compare with Zam-Buk.

CHRONIC LEG WOUND.—Sergt. E. Piong, of the Baluchistan Police Force, Thana, Quetta, says:—"I was severely kicked by a horse and sustained a deep cut that went down to the bone. Swelling and inflammation set in, proud flesh formed, and the limb was full of dreadful pain. I was advised to try Zam-Buk. This balm had an instantaneous effect and it quickly cleansed the deep sore of all foul matter. Continued treatment resulted in a complete cure."

HEAT SORES & SWELLINGS.—Mr. E. B. Burnes, of Tamkohi, P.O., Gorakhpore, says:—"Through the effects of heat, itchy inflamed lumps, similar to those caused by mosquitos, appeared on my chest. The places used to bleed and discharge, then form into scabs. In Zam-Buk I found speedy ease. This grand herbal balm stopped the irritation, softened the scabs, and healed quickly and permanently."

SCALDS & ULCERATION.—Mr. Sati chandra Ganguly, L.M.S., 69, Amherst St., Calcutta, writes:—"I had to deal with a very bad case of scalds, where the wounds were foul and suppurating profusely. I at once cleansed the parts and saw to the immediate application of Zam-Buk. In a few days all the burning and itching had ceased and the scalds were perfectly healed."

Free From All Animal Fats I.Z.543

Zam-Buk

THE WORLD'S GREATEST HEALER

Re. One & Rs. 2-4 box. All dealers.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

It is a "laughter only" entertainment which R. B. Salisbury's "Quaints" opened their Bombay season with at the Excelsior on Saturday night. It will be a topical comedy for Bombay, as it deals with racing and is a most hilarious show. All sorts of puritanical people are induced to have a flutter in the "Sport of Kings."

Salisbury has a repertoire for his company that will beat anything India has seen for a long time. He has obtained the Eastern rights of several of the biggest London successes, including "No, No, Nanette" and "The Unfair Sex." To support this ambitious programme he has secured an unusually large company of talented artistes including Clive Woods, late leading man with the Bandman Comedy Company; Sylvia Lennox straight from the Savoy "Sport of Kings" cast; Kathleen West, of Andre Charlot's; Godon Malone, late Grossmith and Malone management; besides many old favourite. In addition to their repertoire of musical comedy and modern plays, the "Quaints" retain their old bright musical show for which they are well-known. They have been coming east of Suez now regularly for a number of years and have earned a reputation which they are certain to surpass on this visit with their reinforced company and latest plays.

PATHE.

"Being respectable," the photoplay attraction at the Royal Opera House this week, takes quite a fling at some of our pet beliefs. Grace Faudran wrote the story which was published in novel form some months ago and is now enjoying quite a vogue in the bookshops. Warner Bros. made the picture, with Phil Rosen directing. The story told is that of a lot of people of average social standing who tried to work out their destinies on the theory that they didn't care what people thought of them and were in no sense bound by the so-called "conventions." The unhappy tangle that resulted is the "red meat" of the narrative and drama. Monte Blue, Marie Prevost, Irene Rich, Louise Fazenda and Theodore Von Eltz are some of the well-known players who appear in the interpreting cast. Mr. Blue is a young chap who is forced into a marriage with a girl he hadn't the slightest thought of marrying through the machinations of a designing parent of the girl. His subsequent "unconventional" conduct leads him right up to the point of eloping with another woman and leaving his wife and baby "flat on the lot." He finds it cannot be done.

GLOBE.

Bruce Gordon was Ruth Roland's brave and valian leading man in "The Haunted Valley" and "The Timber Queen," makes a third appearance in Pathe Serials in "The Fortieth Door." The role of Jack Ryder discoverer of ancient Egyptian tombs and rescue of a lovely girl imprisoned in a harem, gives Gordon every opportunity to display his skill as an actor and an athlete. "The Fortieth Door" is being shown this week at The Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

WELLINGTON.

The management of the Wellington Cinema (Chobi Talao) are screening this week the gorgeous, all—British Gaumont photoplay "Raveile" (8 parts) featuring the popular British Stars Betty Balfour and Stewart Rome. "Reveille" cannot be explained in the conventional terms of film entertainment. A story suggests itself—not to "Reveille." It is elemental life in London—or any town in Britain—in the years 1918 and 1923. A year of War and a year of Peace. . . what strange happening; what joys and sorrows; were excitement, tinsel, artificialities, pretence and disillusion? It is a most poignant drama of strange contrasts. . . hectic gaiety in London, death in Flanders; the riotous laughter and song of the celebration of the seven days leave—and an elderly mother's only lullaby "Rock Me To Sleep, Mother"—the maffick ing of Armistice Night—and a War Office Telegram—and Processions of Unemployed! As the drama is a lengthy one, there are no side pictures with it.

WEST-END.

At the West-End Cinema New Charney Road) this week a screamingly funny universal jewel comedy drama, "When was 12?" (of course on 9th January 1923) starring the popular handsome comedian Reginald Denny, supported by Lee Moran, Pauline Garon and Marion Nixon, is being shown. "Don't you know me, darling? Take your wife?"—That's the theme—novel and funny—on which this delightful drama is centred? The whole Comedy is a masterpiece of laughter.

ALL-INDIA DESHBANDHU MEMORIAL FUND.

Brought forward—already acknowledged	1,08,075-2-3
Through Mahatma Gandhi while at Dhulka	1,561-0-0
Through Mahatma Gandhi while returning from Cawnpore (between Delhi and Ahmedabad)	51-4-0
Anonymous through Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati	12,000-0-0
Syt. Chunnilal Gandhi C/o. The Tata Mills Ltd., Fort, Bombay	5-0-0
Syt. Munni Lal, Mauza Kanta, P.O. Syed Raza, Dt. Benares	10-0-0
Total Rs.	1,21,702-12-3

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

Bombay, Jan. 18.

A further advance of 16 to 5 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on trade buying. The tone of the market is good. Liverpool has been reported 16 to 11 points up.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co., Agents, Messrs. M. & B. Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool firm:—

"We have a favourable opinion of the market."

The following cable has been received by them from New York:—

"Shorts covering in near months creating technical strength for time being moderate improvement in spot demand and textiles probably already discounted by optimistic New Year prediction."

Note:—The World's spinners' takings of American cotton for week ending 15th January were 338,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 8,516,000 bales, against 7,260,000 bales for the same period last year, which shows an increase of 1,255,000 bales.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 16th instant, as under:—

"Tone of the market good."

In response to a further moderate advance in America the Marwari Bazar opened Re. 1½ higher with Broach at Rs. 365/-, and going up by half a rupee eased to Rs. 363½ on selling by several Commission Houses and Shroffs. Buying by jobbers caused the values to recover to Rs. 365½ and the market closed at Rs. 365/-. At Sowri the Bazar opened at Rs. 364½ and closed at Rs. 363/-. Japanese Houses were buyers whilst Commission Houses were sellers.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 359½ and fluctuating within a small range closed at Rs. 360/-. March Oomra opened at Rs. 341½ and advancing to Rs. 342/- eased to Rs. 339/- on Commission Houses and Exporters selling and closed at Rs. 340½. Whilst May opened at Rs. 344/- declined to Rs. 340½ on selling by Commission Houses, and closed at Rs. 341½. F. G. Bengal January, March and May were quoted Rs. 292/-, Rs. 293/- and Rs. 294/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady on Saturday last with demand for high class grades only.

To-day's tenders are 900 Bales Bengal and 1,200 bales Oomra, the total tenders up to date being 8,100 bales Bengal and 2,700 bales Oomra.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS—6 P.M.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

Fully Good Broach April-May	363½
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	291
Fully Good Bengal March	292
Fully Good Bengal May	293½
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	359
Fine Oomra March	339½
Fine Oomra May	341

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

M. G. Bengal, Superfine 312, Fine 304, F. Good 294, Good 284.

M. G. S. Punjab, Superfine 307, Fine 299, F. Good 289, Good 279.

M. G. Oomra No. 3, Superfine 369, Fine 359, F. Good 349.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 1, Superfine 394, Fine 384, F. Good 374.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 2, Superfine 384, Fine 374, F. Good 364.

M. G. Khandesh, Superfine 355, Fine 345, F. Good 335.

M. G. Mathia, Fine 308, F. Good 298, Good 288.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

Fully Good Broach April-May	365
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	292
Fully Good Bengal March	293
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	360
Fine Oomra March	340

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

	Ready	New.	Jan.
Bengal Superfine M G	310	.....	
Bengal Fine M G	300	300	
Bengal F G M G	296	293	
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	295	295	
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	286	.....	
Punjab Americans M G	350/35	.....	
Wardha Hingt Fine M G	350/35	385	
Nagpur Fine M G	350/35	385	
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/70	370	
Pulgaon Fine M G	335/75	375	
Dhamangaon Fine M G	320/70	375	
Amraoti Fine M G	335/65	360	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	320/65	358	
Tulkapur Fine M G	315/50	345/50	
Khandesh Fine M G	315/40	340/42	
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....	
Broach Fine M G	(Old)	385	
Broach Fully Good M G	.....	.....	
Muthia Fine M G	310	.....	
Muthia F G M G	285/90	.....	
Dharwar S G	.....	.....	
Coompta M G	345/70	.....	
Westerns M G	290/310	.....	
Westerns H G	.....	.....	
Miraj M G	340/70	.....	
Cambodia	400/20	.....	

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	16-1-26.	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	2,601	1,70,411	83,872
Central India	1,606	1,57,261	43, 28
Barsi and Nagar	1,506	91,643	59,254
Hyderabad-Gaorani	588	31,417	26,494
Berar	3,426	1,82,880	1,01,557
Central Provinces	2,777	92,808	1,14 566
Total Oomras	12,404	7, 6,431	5,89,771
Dholera	1,317	90,077	43,077
N.-W. Provinces	99	1,15,570	9 ,248
Rajputana	1 6	42,848	17,988
Sind-Punjab	931	1,61,572	1,83,927
Broach	886	5,403	152
Coompta & Dharwar	..	12,878	10,986
Westerns-Northerns	6	7,128	9 1 3
Cocconada	..	1,4.1	629
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	6,441	6. 85
Persian	..	1,879	639
American	..	143	6,796
Egyptian and African	..	16,183	22 8 4
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	382	3,485
Total	15,75	1,42,435	9,10,630

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.	1st Sept. to 14th Jan. This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,484	1,77. 17	1,18 43
Japan & China	15,787	4,11 376	4,27.1 8
Coast Ports	..	9,.87	6 786
Up country by Rail	..	4.259	7.6.7
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	1,76,524	78 770
Total	18 2 2	7 9,6 3	6 38.901

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 18.

Future Delivery Prices:—

January	10.55—.03
March	10.48 unchgd.
May	10.34 unchgd.
July	10.20+.03
October	9.76 unchgd.
December	9.66+.01
January	9.65+.3

EGYPTIANS.

March	17.65—.10

London, Jan. 16

Belgium	107.63
Athens	356.00

Cuban Sugar 11 Jan.-Feb. value.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 16th January, 1926.

	Bales.
Cotton	15,759
	Cwts.
Wheat	5,193
Linseed	7
Rape, etc.	338
Gingellyseed	2,320
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	11,311
Castorseed	3,774
Rice	2,088
Myrabollams	1,393
Cottonseed	12,669
Mowrased	Nil.
Gram	842
Juwar	467
Masur	181
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	2,011
	Tons.
Coal	2,613

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 70/2.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 87/8.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/4.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935, Rs. 96/4.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/4.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55, Rs. 100/4.

5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928, Rs. 105/9.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/9.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927, Rs. 101/9.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930, Rs. 104/2.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931, Rs. 104/10.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932, Rs. 105/4.

6½ per cent. Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/2.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8.

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954, Rs. 102/6.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

Mill shares remain steady owing to petty purchase one quat. Dyeing Fazal 822/8, Pearl 475, Century 422/8, Nagpore 467/8, Swadeshi 456/4, Crescent 197/8, New Great 310, Simplex 143/12, Colaba 120, Phoenix at Rs. 447/8.

Tata Hydrow Seaman Fearm at Rs. 935 and B. E. Tramway at Rs. 105.

In cash shares, B. Burma eased off at 432 and Partly Paded at 122½, Shivrajpur Syndacate is dull at Rs. 47/8. C. I. Mining is quoted at about Rs. 30, Tata Power ord. eased off at 415.

Imperial Fully Paid at Rs. 1480 and partly paid at Rs. 380. C. D. Bank of India at Rs. 72/8 and the Central Bank of India at Rs. 23.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.
Bank of India	50	3	72
Baroda	50	4	75
Central Co-operative	50	7½	53
Central	25	1½	23
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.	77
Imperial	500	40	1480
Imperial Contributory	₹125	10	382 8
Union	75	—	3 4
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	—	9 8
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	30
Indian Cement O.	350	—	36 4
Katni Cement O.	100	—	46 4
Katni Cement P.	40	—	110
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	2 2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	47 4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.o	815
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	143
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	109
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	88
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	79
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	82
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	72
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	75
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	79
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	87
Sind Light	100	6 p.c.	151 +D
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	617 8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c	67 8
STEAMER COMPANIES			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	122 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	205
Scindia Steam	30		7 6
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		572 8
Andhra Valley P.	1'000	—	850 +D
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	104 6
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	60 8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	74
Surat Electricity	100	—	57 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	935
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	880 +D
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	422 8
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	600
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	—	475
Fort T.	475	..	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	925
Indian Cotton	125	20	225
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	200 +D
New Berar	500	50	655
New East India	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	515
New Prince of Wales	500	61	775
Volkart U. P.	500	40	630 +D
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	132 8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	8
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	435
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	125
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	12 10
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	50
British Burma Petroleum	100		5 10
Indo-Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	—	175
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75 +1
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	800 +D
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	620
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	80
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c. y	102
Tata Iron Pref.	100	—	30
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	41 14
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	—	17 8
Tracker	50	—	150
Telephone	50	1	24
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	700
Jupiter	15	..	2 14
New India	25	1-0	13 8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	850
Vulcan	10	—	2 6y
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	400
Alliance	100	—	40
Apollo	50	—	9
Assur Virjee	100	—	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	345
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	865
Bombay Industrial	100	..	11
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	490
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	27
Century	100	20y	423 8
Central India O.	100	16	467 8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	400
Ceylon	100	..	50
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	120
Coorla	100	7y	140
Crescent	100	6	198 12
Currimbhoy	250	—	350
David	500	—	400
Dawn	250	40	650
Diamond O.	100	—	5
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	—	0 15 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	272 8
Edward Sassoon	200	—	150
Elphinstone O.	100	—	28 8
Emperor Edward	500	..	300
Fazulbhoy	250	25	822 8
Finlay	100	4	125
Framjee Pet.	1'000	—	550
Globe	100	—	40
Gokak	100	7	121 4
Gold Mohur	100	—	13
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1105
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	190
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	900
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	393
Indian Woollen	50	—	2
Jamshed O.	250	—	75
Kastoorchand	500	—	85
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	Nil	100
Kilachand	25	—	5
Kohinoor	500	—	900
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4800
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	32
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	122 8
Madras United	250	15	425
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2050
Mathradas	100	—	113 12
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	100
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2100
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	130
Mysore	50	5	123 12
New City of Bombay	100	10	205
New Great Eastern	200	10y	310 4
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	75
Pearl	250	12	475
Pheonix	100	15	445
Planet	100	—	13
Premier	100	—	45
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	30
Sassoon Silk	500	—	460
Sholapur	1,000	250 xd	7250
Simplex	250	—	143 12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	61 4
Standard	500	100	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	456 4
Swan	100	8	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	98 12
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1875
Vishnu P.	500	35	550
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	530

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 18,

Ahmedabad	397-8
Bombay Cotton	345
Bombay Dyeing	857-8, 850, 856-4, 865
Century	416-4, 426-4, 416-4, 425-8
Central India	465 467-8, 465-462-8
Colaba Land	120
Crescent	197-8
Edward Sassoon	150
Fazulbhoy	827-8 836-830-832-8
Finlay	125
Globe	40
Gokak	122-8
Indian Bleaching	190
Indore Malwa	395
Kohinoor	900
Madhowjee	123-12
Mathuradas	113-12
Meyer Sassoon	100
Mysore	123-12
New Great	3.0 313-12 306-4 301
Pabaney	275
Pearl	481-4 482-8, 473-12 475
Phoenix	450
Simplex	143-12 145-141-4-143-12
Swadeshi	452-8-458-12-452-8456-4
Swan Mills	160
Tata Mill	95
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock	132-8
Bombay Steam Tram Co., Ord	122-8 103-12-105-103-12-101- 6
Bundi Cement	9
Central India Mining	30-8
Indian Cement	36-4
Katni Cement Ord.	46-4
Shivrajpur	47-4
Tata Hydro	912-8 93 -8, 912-8, 935
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	48-12, 48-12, 46-4-46-14
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	18- 8-17-17-4

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.)

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

KHADI.

Textile per lb. Rs. 0/15
Century per lb. Rs. 0/14
Jacob per lb. Rs. 0/14
E. D. Sassoon per lb. Rs. 0/13/6
Elphinstone per lb. Rs. 0/13/6
Bombay Cotton per lb. Rs. 0/12/6
Jamshed per lb. Rs. 0/12/6.

Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 In.
Standard per lb. Rs. 1/3
Century per lb. Rs. 1/2/3
Hindustan per lb. Rs. 1/4
Fazal (Mahal) per lb. Rs. 1/3/6
Phoenix per lb. Rs. 1/2/6
Pabaney (Phoolmala) per lb. Rs. 1/3
Maneckji (Patangia) per lb. Rs. 1/2/3
Kaliamardan per lb. Rs. 1/3
Dand Sahib per lb. 1/1/9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5303.
Rachael Mill per lb. Rs. 1/3
Hindustan per lb. Rs. 1/3
Apollo per lb. Rs. 1/3
Long Cloth x Quality
Kohinoor Mill per lb. Rs. 1/1/6.
Swan Finlay per lb. Rs. 1/2
Gold Mohor per lb. Rs. 1/1
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34 42 In.
Textile (Hand) per lb. Rs. 1/2/6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. Rs. 1/2/6
Century (Bugle) per lb. Rs. 1/1
Appolo (Pyala) per lb. Rs. 1/1
Tata Mill (Darji) per lb. Rs. 1/1/6
Sakuntala per lb. Rs. 1/1/3
Sundari Brand per lb. Rs. 1/0/9
Dhooties 7, 8 9 Yards
Spring (Balance) per lb. Rs. 1/4.
Jacob E. D. per lb. Rs. 1/1
Century per lb. Rs. 1/4
Dhooties 10 Yards.
Spring (Balance) per lb. Rs. 1/3
Century per lb. Rs. 1/3
Jacob E. D. per lb. Re. 1.
1386 Tata per lb. Rs. 3/6
Check Grey Drill by 5 lbs.
Bombay Cotton Per Piece 5/1
Jamshed per piece 5/1
Pearl Pabaney 25 per piece 5/4
Hindustan No. 902 per piece Rs. 5/8
Bleached Check.
Kasturchand Mill per piece Rs. 6/6
Black Check.
5890 Sholapur per piece Rs. 12/12
Gabrun No. 5124.
Hindustan per piece Rs. 9/12.
E. D. Rachael per piece Rs. 9/4
Salita.
Century per lb. Rs. 1/2
Textile per lb. Rs. 1/2
Spring (Merchant) per lb. Rs. 1/2/3
Stripped Sadis Yards 12.
777 Kohinoor Per piece Rs. 2/1
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14.
Kanta per lb. Rs. 1/6/6
Great per lb. Rs. 1/5
Phoenix per lb. Rs. 1/6
Chadar Kori Calender.
David per piece 1/1

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 16.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—Feb. sellers £18 1/8, April/May sellers £17 9/16.

Tone:—Dull and quiet.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—Jan/April paid 31.
May/Aug. paid 31.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

T C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 15/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 950.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1015
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1000.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 121½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 117½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 204.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 272.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.86-1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 128.50.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.13.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.36.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange was a steady market.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 16.

Stockholm	1815
Oslo	2385
Amsterdam	1208
Switzerland	2515

London, Jan. 16.

Exchange on London in Paris 1285.
Exchange on London in Germany 20412.
Exchange on London in Italy 12034.

New York, Jan. 16.

Demand Bills 48568.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

3 Months 4-7/8 per cent.
6 Months 4-15/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 4-1/4 per cent.
Money 1 Month 4-1/2 per cent.
Money 2 Months 4-3/4 per cent.
Money 6 Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 16

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 7/8.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 15/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

Sovereigns Ready 13-5.0
Sovereigns Forward 13-5.0
National Bank Bar Gold 21-6.0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-1-6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-2-0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-3-3.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 70-1-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 70.0-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 69.15-0.

London, Jan. 16.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11
Silver ready, d. 31-3.
Silver forward d. 31-3.

TONE OF SILVER—.

Dull. China sold. Heavy forward sale caused the decline. We don't expect much further decline.

METAL REPORT.

London, Jan. 16.

Zinc Block unquoted.

BOMBAY SCHOOL BOARDS' CONFERENCE.

At the first meeting of the Reception Committee held on the 21st ultimo it was decided that the attention of the Conference should be mainly directed to the following subjects, and the other subjects should be considered at the next session of the Conference to be held thereafter. The subjects are:—Curriculum of primary schools; text books; question of physical training; pay-scale of primary school teachers; the relations between the "Local Authority" and the School Board and the Government; school buildings and buildings grants; finances: the Government's share of contribution; right of government to nominate members on the School Boards.

Regular papers from those who have studied these subjects and views of the School Boards are invited by the Reception Committee, and they should reach the Hony. Secretaries, School Boards' Conference, Thana, on or before the 20th instant. All the papers and the views will be considered in the "Group Committees" which meet on the 5th prox. (February).

NEGLECTED KAMATIPURA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your to-day's "Notes of the Day" writing about the Municipal Finance you have rightly asked some of our City Fathers to put to a test the remarks of the Commissioner in connection with road improvements in Kamatipura. The readers may perhaps be led to believe that the whole locality which is taken to be a slum area must have been now—thanks to the herculean efforts of the Commissioner!—turned into another paradise. Far from it. Even as to the very meagre improvements lately effected and how they came to be is a bitter and sad episode But it must be told. I think it was since 1921 that I have been giving notices of motions, but the Commissioner opposed them every time with the same plea over and over again that, "He could find no money for the improvements of Kamatipura roads." Even some of my colleagues in the Corporation who boast of being instrumental in getting these roads tarred, let it be noted, have voted in support of the Commissioner! These ordinary efforts having failed, I had to take the Commissioner by appointment to the locality and show the filthy and dirty condition of its roads. It was after much pursuasion that the Commissioner yielded and a programme of certain roads to be tarred was finally settled. Even though it is well-nigh eighteen months since the work commenced the few streets included in the programme-list are not yet completed. I had to write several letters to the Roads Department before they could be pushed up to do what they have so far done. As for street cleansing allow me to say, the situation stands as it was before; there is no change. On the other hand, while formerly there was double sweeping in the morning round, only one now is made because of the reduction of the labour staff in response to the clarion call of retrenchment. The promise of introducing travelling kutchra motor lorries with cranes—which are ready at the workshop—does not seem to fructify and one does not know for what indefinite period one has to wait before it does. The same could be said of the round G. I. dustbins.

Finally, may I ask the Commissioner, "What about the Kutchra Depot which is next door to Kamatipura?" Would he like to eat his dinner on the road leading to it? I hope that too does not give any nausea especially at the time when the dumping goes on.

I had to write this at length with a view to present to the readers the true state of affairs lest they may labour under the mistaken idea that Kamatipura must be now another "Nandan-Van."—Yours, etc.,

S. L. SHAM.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

IT BEGAN IN GLASGOW

Concert Artiste's Strange Experience

Miss Catherine Leadbetter, a well-known English concert artist, recently related the following personal experience to a reporter who called at her home, 5 Fernshaw road, in the South-west of London.

"A few years after I became a professional musician", stated Miss Leadbetter, "I began to suffer from an ailment which alarmed me. I was then fulfilling a four months' engagement at Glasgow, as concert artiste, and had to take part in six concerts each week.

"My illness began in a curious manner, my hair coming off in patches. This left my head sore, and I suffered most severely from piercing headache. My nerves were highly strung. I became weaker and weaker until to walk upstairs took my breath away. I had to discontinue my music practice for a considerable while, the strain and nervousness becoming overwhelming. I had cold after cold, followed by an exhausting cough.

"The weakness of my body increased until I felt too tired to go on the stage. My singing voice and my violin playing were for a while affected, and that increased my distress. For four months I continued in that painful and alarming condition. Later on I went to my parents' home in Sheffield, and rested. I was a little better for a while, but last Christmas there came on me a very severe development of the same weakness and suffering. The cough grew worse, and I became more nervous than ever.

"My mother pressed me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did so, and soon felt the benefit. My spirits revived and I had more vigour. I continued with the pills and within three weeks I was quite myself again. My hair began to grow and I recovered all my old vitality. My voice returned, and I am told that my skill on the violin is even greater than before I was ill.

"I shall always be grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for restoring me to complete health, and so enabling me to follow my profession."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats.

You can build up your health by beginning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills now. Of chemists at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Bai COOVERBAI, the daughter of the late Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Framji Palkhiwalla and mother of Framji and Jal Jamshedji Palkhiwalla, died on the 16th instant at her residence, Mevawalla Mansion, Soparibag Road, Parel.

R2483

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.30
Gujarat Mail	7.40	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21.5
Delhi Express	6.30	21.25
Express. Terminates at Ch. Gate.	10.25	7.8

The Gujarat Mail is intended for passengers for Ahmedabad and via Ahmedabad for the Sind Mail and vice versa.

The Kathiawar Mail is intended for Passengers for the Metre-gauge Delhi Mail and for Sanand, Chharodi, Viramgam and via Viramgam for Kathiawar and vice versa.

	Sunrise a.m.	Sunset. p.m.
Jan. 19 (Tues.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 25m.
Jan. 20 (Wed.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 25m.
Jan. 21 (Thurs.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 26.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s. s. "Kurohani Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. today (Tuesday).

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND

The Band of the 1st Bn. The South Staffordshire Regiment will play a programme of music, at the Esplanade Band stand to-day (Tuesday), commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

UPANISHAD CLASS

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will deliver a public discourse in English on the Upanishads at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7-30 a.m. tomorrow (Wednesday).

BOMBAY COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION

Yesterday (Monday) being the last day of nomination of candidates for the one University seat in the Bombay Legislative Council created vacant by the resignation of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, ex-Minister of Education, Bombay, and Dr. V. G. Deshmukh had offered themselves for election. Polling will take place on the 2nd proximo.

SILVER JUBILEE OF M C ASSOCIATION

Enthusiastic crowds of Manglorians gathered on Sunday last at St. Joseph's Foundling Home, Agripada, to assist at the ceremonies connected with the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Manglorian Catholic Association. In the morning a Solemn High Mass was sung by the Amateur Choir of the community and the Manglorean priests officiated at the function. In the evening the young amateur dramatists staged a delightful comedy from Moliere and drew peals of laughter from the audience. There are two more functions connected with the Jubilee. There will be a social of the community on Saturday next followed by a children's fete on Sunday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of the 7th instant left Aden at 9 p.m. on the 17th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday, the 22nd instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Ranpura" with mails from London of the 14th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 16th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said at 9.30 p.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 2 a.m. the following day.

PRIZE COMPETITION EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS

The above examinations will be held on Sunday, the 7th February next. Time and place for the examinations will be announced in due course. Fresh applications from medical students desiring to take part in the competition will be accepted till the 23rd instant as a special case. Those intending to do so should inform Mr. J. N. Mankar, Assistant Secretary, Bombay Humanitarian League, as early as possible.

LAST SATURDAY AGAIN.
HIGHEST PLACE DIVIDEND
Finnarts Bay & other Wins & places in
TURF EXPERTS CARDS.
Big Scores are Assured in
BIG MEETINGS.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co.
190, Hornby Road, Fort.

HIGH COURT.

HUSBAND'S REVOLTING CRUELTY.

SCORCHES HIS WIFE WITH BURNING CHARCOAL

A case of revolting cruelty on the part of a husband was brought to light during the hearing, before Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Mudgaonker at the High Court, of the reference made by the District Judge of Kaira in the case of one Mana Odhav of Borsad who was convicted by the 1st Class Magistrate of Borsad of grievous hurt to his wife and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 200.

It appears that on the 1st January the accused asked his wife to fetch water from the well, but she being ill and confined to bed said that she could not do so. The accused, thereupon, got wild with rage and assaulted his wife whom she tied by the hands and feet with a rope. He then snatched a piece of burning charcoal from the fire-place and scorched her severely on her thighs, back and other parts of the body. In spite of this ill-treatment, however, the poor woman tried to extenuate her husband's crime during the trial before the Magistrate by putting up the story that she was suspected of stealing Rs. 150 and that she had abused him. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 200. This punishment was considered too inadequate by the District Magistrate of Kaira who referred the case to the High Court recommending an enhancement of the sentence.

UNJUSTIFIABLE TORTURE.

Their Lordships, in delivering judgment, observed that the wife had made no mention of the theft during her earlier statement to the police, and her subsequent story before the Magistrate was invented to shield her husband. There was absolutely no provocation, and there could be no question of the gravity of the crime. After considering every possible circumstance in favour of the accused, their Lordship agreed with the District Magistrate that the sentence was inadequate. Women, they observed, must be protected from such outbursts of temper and such unjustifiable torture. They did not think the ends of justice could be met by a lesser sentence, than 9 months' rigorous imprisonment in addition to the fine "We hope," remarked their Lordship, "that in such cases Magistrates will have no hesitation in using to the fullest the powers they possess, and visit such offenders with sufficiently deterrent sentences to prevent the recurrence of such cruelties.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED FORGING OF CHEQUE

D. S. E. Gubbay, a Jewish youth was remanded into police custody on Monday by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of cheating.

Sub-Inspector Bhatkal who put him in the dock alleged that the accused opened a letter addressed to Mr. T. M. Gubbay. The accused found bank draft for Rs. 500, which he presented at the Eastern Bank and got it cashed after having forged Mr. T. M. Gubbay's signature. As investigations were incomplete, the police officer asked for remand which was granted.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be enlarged on bail in a sum of Rs. 700 and a like surety, the surety to deposit Rs. 500 in cash.

3 MONTHS FOR ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM

Shafi Mahomed Husein, a dock labourer, got three months' hard labour for possessing opium without a licence, at the Esplanade Police Court.

The prosecuting officer stated that the accused as he was passing the Yellow Gate, Alexandra Docks, in the early hours of Monday was detained on suspicion. A search of his person revealed 156 tolas of opium tied round his waist. The value of the stuff was Rs. 312.

The accused pleaded that the stuff was given to him by a *Bhaya* who asked him to take it into the docks. The Bhaya promised him twelve annas for doing the job.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence story and convicted the accused.

ARREST UNDER SUSPICION

Narayandas Ratansy, a watch-maker, residing on the fourth floor of a house at Kirk Lane, Fort, reports to the police that on Sunday at 11 p.m. he retired to bed. At about 3 a.m. he was disturbed in his sleep by a rat biting him and he noticed a figure moving about in his room. He raised an alarm when the stranger who was in his room ran to an open window and jumped out on the terrace of the adjoining building. In the meantime, a crowd collected and some constables and men of the fire brigade came to the scene and the stranger whose name was ascertained to be Mahadeo Luxman alias Rama Laxman was arrested. It was then found that Mahadeo had sustained fracture of the left thigh. He was removed to G. T. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment under a police guard.

CORNER'S COURT.

FATAL DROP OF CHILD

At about 3 p.m. on Sunday Mapuna Amana, an Ayah in the employ of Mr. Bux Abdulla, residing at Parel, got down from a tram car at Clare Road with her master's daughter aged one year in her arms when she was knocked down by a hack victoria driven by Mohmed Jakir Risalkhan which was proceeding along Clare Road. The child which the ayah carried dropped down from her arms and died on the spot.

Medical evidence showed that death of the child was due to the fracture of the skull. The jury returned a verdict of death by fracture of the skull in consequence of her having been thrown out of the arms of the ayah who was carrying her and who was knocked down by the horse of the victoria driven by Mohmed Jakir in a negligent manner.

DEATH FROM FITS

Kashav Vishnu (30), a mill operative working in the Spring Mill left the weaving department at 6-15 p.m. on Sunday to go home, when he got two fits on the way, vomitted blood and collapsed. He was lifted by two of his comrades and taken home where he was found dead. The deceased was suffering from cough for some time past and was very weak in health. As the police surgeon certified that death was due to natural causes the Coroner dispensed with the inquest.

DEATH FROM BURNS

At about 11 p.m. on Saturday some "tamasha" was going on the fourth floor of "A" Ward Municipal Chawl at Phalton Road and for illumination purposes a torch made of a rod of iron wrapped around the cloth was used. The torch required oil and when it was dipped in an oil-bucket the latter caught fire. The people participating in the amusement got excited and Vithoo Gudji, a municipal sweeper, in trying to extinguish the fire, kicked the bucket with the result that the oil spread over the floor and caused burns to five persons viz:—(1) Parhea Madba (26) who sustained injuries all over his body from throat down to his feet. (2) Khusia Sona (16) received severe burns on his feet and abdomen. (3) Gopal Vithal (26) sustained burns on the left side of the body. (4) Ramibai (8) received burns on arms, chest and legs. (5) Govind Bhima (30) burns on right forearm and hands. All the injured persons were taken to the G. T. Hospital where Parhea Madba succumbed to his injuries.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

At about 7.30 a.m. on Thursday last Gangabai Sakharam (3) residing with her father in G. I. P. Railway's chawl at Matarpakhady was seated near a hearth when her clothes caught fire and received extensive injuries. Her father put out the fire and treated the child at home but she died on Monday morning. At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MURDER OF A BEGGAR BOY,

FOR SAKE OF SILVER ORNAMENT.

Our Bandra correspondent writes:—

On the 13th instant an inquest was held by the Third Class Magistrate in the presence of the Sub-Inspector of Police and a 'punch' at a well in Bandra on the dead body of a twelve-year-old boy. A verdict of death by drowning was recorded and the dead body was dealt with as unclaimed.

This boy having been missed from his home at Kumbharwada in Bombay, the relatives lodged a complaint at the Marbaori Police Station. Subsequently a man was arrested by the Bombay Police, who in the presence of a 'punch' pointed out the well in Bandra to which, it is alleged, he had decoyed the boy and into which he had thrown him after divesting him of a silver waistband. A Marwari shop in Bombay was also pointed out by the suspect where he had mortgaged the silver ornament. Two men are in custody and Police enquiries are proceeding.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS,

BHULESHWAR WARD MEETING.

The voters of the Bhuleshwar Ward to the Municipal Corporation will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m., at the Edward Theatre, Kalbadevi Road. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. Nariman J. K. Mehta, Motiwala, B. T. Desai and others.

G WARD VOTERS MEETING

Under the auspices of the Congress National Municipal Election Board a public meeting of the voters of "G" Ward will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) near the Development Chawls, DeLisle Road. Messrs. Rajaram K. Vaidya, Damodardas Haridas, P. G. Sahasrabudhe and Ishwarbhai Patel will address the meeting. Dr. N. D. Savarkar will preside.

B. WARD VOTERS MEETING

Mr. A. N. Surve, M.L.C., will address the voters of the Mandvi (B) Ward on the duty of the backward Hindus in regard to the forthcoming Municipal Election in the Samadhi of Shri Raghunath Maharaj, Kaliwada, Mandvi, to-day (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. Rao Saheb M. D. Rane will preside. All Hindus are cordially invited.

MEETING OF BYCULLA VOTERS.

A meeting of the Municipal voters of the Byculla Ward will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. at the Improvement Trust Chawl, Mazagon. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

BOMBAY RACES.

9TH DAY WEDNESDAY 20TH JAN

HORSES LEFT-IN

(First race starts at 2-15 p.m.)

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong. Time 5.15 p.m.

Wasp 9-7, Murmansk 8-10, George Phillips 8-9, Marmion 8-7, My Realm 8-6, Miss Evans 8-4, Green Islet 8-1, Lomond Hills 7-11, Lucky Lad 7-4.

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs. Time 5-45 p.m.

Rock Rose 9-0, Riverine 8-13, Steel Blue 8-8, Revue 8-8, Love Glass 8-7, Summer's Joy 8-7, Poet's Dream 8-5, Desert Gold 8-0, Cronan 7-8, Lemo 7-7, Ulster Lad 7-5.

The top weight accepting being under 9 st., it is raised to that weight and the others equally.

THE CROXTETH HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs. Time 4-45 p.m.

Colehy 10-2, Whit Week 9-9, Stone Marten 9-6, Finnart's Bay 8-4, Eltonian 7-6, Belle Syme 7-5, Prose and Verse 7-3, Eze 7-0, Silver Charm 6-12.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Time 6-15 p.m.

Chieftain 9-0, Mandil 8-13, Sahoo 8-12, Dilawar 8-8, Roscoff 8-6, Zulu 8-5, Hawam 8-4, Gosub 8-4, Adwan 8-3, Mayiah 8-3, Hazal 8-0, Karikata 7-13, Squire 7-10, Cardiff 7-8, Governor 7-6.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs. Time 2-15 p.m.

Barry Johnson 7-9, Thulfa 8-9, Koorish 8-9, Amood 8-9, Sabir 8-3, Nizamuddin 8-10, Moostashar 8-10, Noori 8-10, Cairo 9-3, Cheerful 8-13, Natak 8-6, Ayalan 8-1, Goorjee 8-9, Red Lips 8-6, Samarmad 8-3, Howdah 8-6, Watchmaker 8-13, Punch Bowl 9-5, Marseilles 8-6, Hindoostan 8-6, Moosaad 8-13, Nadir Shah 8-10.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs. Time 2-45 p.m.

Gentle Prince 9-4, Make Sure 7-11, Naddas 8-2, Farkud 8-2, British India 8-6, Ghadar 8-11, Fayez 8-13, Golden Key 8-2, Sutki Beg 8-2, Najian 8-9, Annis 8-2, Teheran 8-7, Marzook 8-2, Durban 7-5, Florio 8-13, The Blues 8-6, Little Joker 8-9, Nainava 8-2, Simmah 8-5, Mashook 8-6, Zagloi 8-6, Beauty 8-4.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs. Time 3-15 p.m.

Mahfouz 9-2, Midhat 8-6, Mooafak 8-13, Najm Beg 8-9, Wahab 8-9, Pasha 8-6, Saifulmulk 7-9, Bairaq 9-1, Suba-ul-Khair 8-9, Raad 9-3, Desert Knight 8-6, Generous 8-3, Nashat Beg 8-9, Riyak 8-2, Budder 8-6, India 8-6, Audhra Valley 8-9, Denmark 8-10, Kanze 8-13, Hopeful 8-6, Victory 8-6.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division IV.—Distance 6 furlongs. Time 3-45 p.m.

Watee 8-6, Trusty 8-4, Mijrin 8-2, Nevis 8-5, Esser 8-2, Namoos 8-2, Goolfahab 8-9, Mugharib 8-9, The Eagle 7-5, Witness 8-6, Hamdan Simri 8-6, Favourite 9-2, Nevermind 8-6, Dahes 8-2, Saad (late Khalid) 8-1, Lakistan 8-2, Zirgam 8-9, Nayim 8-5, Zaid 9-8, Tamaran 8-13, Shaw 8-5.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division V.—Distance 6 furlongs. Time 4-15 p.m.

Leachman 9-5, Rummah 9-2, Kowkab 9-9, Royal George 8-8, Othello 9-2, Mohul Hill 8-3, Mansoor Beg 8-5, Pride 8-13, Arab Prince 8-13, Tiger King 8-13, Solomon's Song 9-2, Faisal 9-0, Creamrose 8-13, Hurdcan 9-4, Vin 8-13, Yadghar 8-10, Parrishope 8-13, Dawood 9-2, Weldon 8-13, Mijbas 8-5, Rifle 8-9.

CALCUTTA RACES.

CARMELITE FALLS DEAD.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

The following were the results of to-day's races:—

Details:—

THE KIDDERPORE PLATE. Division III.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for third class horses.

Mr A Cureland's SPORTING DIRE 9 0 Cooper 1
Messrs Soutar and Simpson's SPIVIS 8-9 Dobie 2
Mr Rossr's BEATITUDE 8-5 O'Brien ... 3
Mr A Curelander's RUSSVIL 8-7 Bond 4

Also ran:—Bacheior's Siren 9-0 Hutchins. Divide 8-13 A Harrison, Sirius 8-11 Riley, Bachelor's Toi 8-9 Perryman, Lady Lucille 8-8 Brace, Ardfern 8-7 Hulme, Huon River 8-4 Edwards, Lowborn 8-4 A C Walker, Marristown 7-11 Morris, Righteous 7-8 Bona.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 34½. Places Rs. 16½, Rs. 20½ and Rs. 19.

Betting:—2 to 1 Sporting Doric, 3 to 1 Spivis, 6 to 1 Merristown, 7 to 1 Beatitude, 8 to 1 Divide and Ardfern, longer prices the rest.

Won by 2½ lengths, neck, 1½ lengths. Time: 1 minute 28 3/5 seconds.

THE TOLLYGUNGE STEEPLECHASE.—Distance 2½ miles.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 2,500; and third Rs. 1,500. A handicap steeplechase for horses.

Mr F Lamond Walker's CARMELITE 9-3 Burnell 1
Sir Darcey Lindsay's TYCOON 12-7 Bloss 2
Mr I R G Karlslake's SILENCE 9-5 Capt Leetham 3
Mr P L Graham's PRIM 10-13 C Black 4

Also ran:—Carana (fell) 9-3, Mr. Mitchel Inne's Bargrave 9-0 Seastream.

Note:—The winner fell dead shortly after passing the winning post.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 38½. Places Rs. 18½ and Rs. 16½.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Tycoon; 3 to 1 against Prim; 6 to 1 Silence and Carmolite; 12 to 1 Carona and Bargrave.

Won by 4 lengths, 10 lengths, distance. Time:—5 minutes 6 3/5 seconds.

THE CLYDE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 800; and third Rs. 450. Handicap for fourth class horses.

Messrs Sontas and Simpson's WHITE ORNAMENT 8-10 Hutchins 1
Nawabzada Abdul Karim Khan's ELIKIE 8-11 Ritchie 2
Mr J Ruiz's REDCOT 8-8 A Harrison ... 3
Mr J C Galstaun's SHARP WARRIOR 8-10 Dobie 4

Also ran:—Hakgalla 8-10 Prerryman, Bosworth 8-8 Hulme.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 15. Places Rs. 13½ and Rs. 26.

Betting:—5 to 2 on White Ornament, 7 to 1 against Redcot, 10 to 1 Elkie, Hakgalla and Bosworth and 12 to 1 Sharp Warrior.

Won by 1½ lengths, short head, 1½ lengths. Time:—2 minutes 25 seconds.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; and third Rs. 2,500. A handicap for first and second class horses.

Mr Pannick's SWEET ADARE 8-7 Brown 1
Mr C N Doucal's SCOT 7-11 Dobie 2
Maharaja of Mysore's AFFABLE 8-12 Morris 3
Mr Eve's THE COUNT 9-7 A C Walker 4

Also ran:—Fille d'Or 9-1 Hulme, Harvest Star 9-0 Riley, Katerfelto 8-13 Ritchie, Ballina Breeze 7-8 Calder.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 47½. Places Rs. 26½, Rs. 48½ and Rs. 17½.

Betting:—2 to 1 The Count, 4 to 1 Affable, 5 to 1 Sweet Adare, 8 to 1 Katerfelto, 7 to 1 Fille d'Or, 10 to 1 Harvest Star, 12 to 1 Ballina Breeze and 20 to 1 Scot.

Won by 1 length, head, short neck. Time:—1 minute 41 seconds.

THE KIDDERPORE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 500. Handicap for third class horses.

Mr A C Galstaun's MADAME SEGUIN 9-0 Dobie 1
Mr W Lander's FIRE STAR 9-0 Ritchie 2
Mr J Ring's STORMOUNT 9-0 A Harrison 3
Mr M Yoonu's DIPTHONG 7-10 Calder ... 4

Also ran:—Killu 8-12 Hutchins, Ali Shar 8-9 Bartlett, Bells' Life 7-12 Parker, Wild Woman 7-7 H Walker.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 194. Places Rs. 65½, Rs. 22½ and Rs. 16½.

Betting:—2 to 1 Stormount; 3 to 1 Ali Shar; 4 to 1 Killua; 6 to 1 Fire Star and Wild Woman; 7 to 1 Dipthong; 10 to 1 Madam Seguin and Bell's Life.

Won by short head, 1 3/4 lengths, short neck. Time:—1 minute 28 2/5 seconds.

THE HAVELOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,500; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for second class horses.

Mr Eve's TALATT BEY 7-7 A C Walker 1
Hajee Sir Ismail Sait's CRITICAL 7-8 Calder 2
Mr P B Avasia's L S D 9-0 Malone ... 3
Mr J C Galstaun's SOLO BRIDGE 8-4 Dobie 4

Also ran:—Buxworth 8-0 Ritchie, Carizlon 7-11 cd7-12 Brown, Unruly 7-10 cd 7-12 Morris.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 25 and Rs. 51.

Betting:—3 to 1 against L S D, Unruly and Talaat Bey, 6 to 1 Solo Bridge, 8 to 1 Critical, 12 to 1 Buxworth and Carillon.

Won by head; neck; 2 lengths. Time:—1 minute 11 3/5 seconds.

THE KIDDERPORE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for third class horses.

Mr W Lander's ROYAL MARY 8-6 O'Brien 1
Mr J C Galstaun's HECTORS PRIDE 8-2 Morris 2
Hajee Sir Ismail Sait's FLINTHAM 7-12 Calder 3
Major J J Hilliard's LAKH 8-6 Cooper 4

Also ran:—Bunworry 9-0 A Harrison, Island Majee 7-13 Bond, Prince Wahed 7-9 Aldridge, Flomaro 7-8 Dobie.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 44½. Places Rs. 17½, Rs. 41 and Rs. 22.

Betting:—3 to 1 Royal Mary, Lakh and Flomaro, 5 to 1 Flintham, 7 to 1 Prince Wahed, 8 to 1 Bunworry, 10 to 1 Hector's Pride and 12 to 1 Island Majee.

Won by 1½ lengths, 1¼ lengths, neck. Time:—1 minute 27 3/5 seconds.

THE CLYDE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 800; and third Rs. 450. A handicap for fourth class horses.

Mr E Does' SWEET FRIENDSHIP 7-12 Brown 1
Mr C O Gregory's JAZZ BAND 8-5 Brace 2
Messrs Gilford and Megee's CYMRIE 7-12 Edwards 3
Mr J Ruiz's PED QUILL 9-2 A Harrison 4

Also ran:—Madam Dexie 9-1 Hutchins, House of Keys 8-12 Reynolds, More Sanity 8-11 Perryman, Bath Bun 8-11 Hulme, Tete Montee 8-8 Dobie, C A V 8-4 J E L Harrison, Driftwood 8-2 Northmore, Toy Symphony 7-13 Calder, Cymri 7-13 Edwards, Battle of the Boyne 7-7 Bond, Honolulu 7-2 Parker, Wold Vixen 7-0 Bona.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 33½. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 49 and Rs. 28.

Betting:—2 to 1 Friendship; 4 to 1 Bath Bun; 7 to 1 Cymri; 8 to 1 C A V; 10 to 1 Madame Dixie; Tete Montee; Jazz Band and Honolulu, longer prices the rest.

Won by a length, 3/4 length, 1¼ lengths. Time:—2 minutes 24 4/5 seconds.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co; Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

18th January, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	19 88
To-day's Opening Rate	19.75
Difference	—.13
To-day's Closing Rate	19,96
Difference	+8

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg, Horaby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

18th January, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	10.34
To-day's Opening Rate	10.38
Difference	+4
To-day's Closing Rate	10.25
Difference	+.8

Khandi Closing Rate	Rs 363.8-0
Sewri Closing Rate	Rs 363-12-0

RUGBY UNION MATCHES.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The following are the results of principal matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

Bath 13, Cardiff 13; Leicester 21, Royal Air Force 3; Llanelly 23, Coventry 9; Stewartonians 6, Edinburgh Academicals 6; Glasgow University 5, Glasgow Academicals 38; Watsonians 14, Heriotonians 3; Frost and snow were responsible for many scratchings.—Reuter.

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL.

In Rugby International match at Cardiff between Wales and England resulted in a draw each side scoring three points.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE MATCHES

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION:—Arsenal three, Manchester United two; Aston Villa one, Leeds nil (when match was abandoned eight minutes from close of play owing to fog); Blackburn four Birmingham four; Bolton three; Bury two; Everton one, Cardiff one; Huddersfield four, Sheffield United one; Leicester three, Burnley two; Manchester City nil, Tottenham nil; Notts County one, Newcastle three; Sunderland four, West Bromwich nil; West Ham one, Liverpool one.

SECOND DIVISION:—Blackpool three, Nottingham Forest nil; Chelsea three, Port Vale one; Clapton Orient four Barnsley nil; Darlington three Derby nil; Hull five, Bradford City nil; Oldham two, Stockport two (when match was abandoned ten minutes before time on account of fog); Portsmouth one, Southampton two; Sheffield Wednesday one, South Shields nil; Stoke five, Fulham nil; Swansea four, Preston one; Westhampton three, Middlesborough one.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section):—Bournemouth two, Exeter one; Brentford one, Aberdare nil; Bristol City one, Millwall one; Charlton two, Swindon nil; Crystal Palace one, Northampton nil; Gillingham six, Briston Rovers three; Merthyr one, Queens Park Rangers nil; Newport two, Luton one; Plymouth six, Norwich three; Reading one, Southend nil; Watford three, Brighton three.

(NORTHERN SECTION):—Ashington one, New Brighton one; Barrow nil, Crewe one; Bradford two, Halifax two; Chesterfield seven, Accrington two; Covertry nil, Southport nil; Grimsby three, Rotherham nil; Nelson five, Lincoln two; Rochdale two, Wigan one; Tranmere two, Heartlepools nil; Walsall nil, Durham one; Wrexham nil, Doncaster two; Aberdeen nil, Falkirk nil; Alldrieonians one, Patrick three; Dundee United one, Cowdenbeath two; Hibernians four, Celtic four; Kilmarnock five, Dundee two; Motherwell four, St. Johnstone one; Queen's Park six, Hamilton two; Raith three, Morton nil; Rangers two, Hearts two; St. Mirren three, Clydebank nil.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD SPORTS.

Sports for the Bene-Israel public were held on Sunday, the 10th January, on the grounds of the Hindu Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, under the auspices of the Israelite Brotherhood, Bombay, when Mr. Solomon Moses, Solicitor, presided. There was a large gathering of ladies, gentlemen and children of the Bene-Israel community present and each item was keenly contested, the Championship Gold Medal being won by Mr. Joshua Joseph who scored 16 points, Mr. D. Isaac coming next with 15. The ladies' item aroused keen interest and the sports in general were witnessed with great enthusiasm.

After the sports, Mrs. Solomon Moses distributed the prizes to the various winners.

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NOTICE.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1926

PERSONAL.

In resuming the Editorship of the "Bombay Chronicle," I desire, firstly, to express my appreciation of the generous spirit in which the present Board of Directors have placed the entire editorial control of the paper in my hands. My own suggestion that the main lines of policy should be laid down as strongly Nationalist on the lines of the resolutions of the Indian National Congress was not accepted by them, as I was informed that they did not consider that in my case, any stipulation as to policy was necessary. I am proud of that evidence of confidence in my loyalty to the principles and standards which the "Bombay Chronicle" has always maintained, and I am grateful for it. In view of the undoubted fact, that the action of the Governments of Lord Chelmsford and Sir George Lloyd seven years ago was intended to end my journalistic career in India by endeavouring to brand me as a reckless journalist whom it was not safe to trust with the conduct of a public journal; and the campaign of wholesale slander which has been directed against me, both openly and covertly, from official quarters during the last few years, it might have been open to timid or over-cautious men to express a doubt as to whether it was safe or prudent to hand over the conduct of the paper to a man who, whatever his merits as an Editor had earned the enmity of the official secretariats. From the first no such question, not even a whisper of it, has arisen in the amicable negotiations of the past few days which have been entirely confined to the settlement of business formalities. I hope I am not too egotistic in accepting this not merely as an expression of confidence in myself, but also as an evidence of the courageous and independent spirit which in these days characterises the public life of Bombay.

Secondly, I desire to express to the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle," most of whom—even those I may have never seen—I am privileged to count my warm friends, the feeling of genuine happiness with which I resume the direct relations with them, which were so rudely interrupted seven years ago. Seven years is a long time in a man's life. It is long enough for him to forget and to be forgotten, if he does not love his friends with his whole heart and is not so loved by them in return. I can say without hesitation that I have never ceased to think of the people for whom and among whom I worked during the time I was editing the "Bombay Chronicle," because no editor ever was given such affectionately loyal support by his readers or greater cause to remember them. And the events of the past few days have justified the belief that I always held firmly—my greatest consolation in those seven years of waiting—that I was not and would not be forgotten by them. And, if my feelings, when I passed through the crowded streets of Bombay last week amidst such overwhelming demonstrations of affectionate welcome, were akin to those of a man who was returning after long exile to a huge family circle, the feelings with which I return to the editorial chair of "The Chronicle" are even infinitely more those of one resuming an intimate family relationship. I hope no assurance, on my part, is needed by any one, that, as far as in me lies, I shall fulfil the trust which the Directors of the "Chronicle" have reposed in me, and the high expectations, which the readers of the paper, have formed. I do not think any promises are needed from me. "The Chronicle will be what it has always been—with or without me—the voice of the National Spirit of India, expressing in sober, if uncompromising, language from day-to-day, the aspirations and sentiments of a people battling for freedom. It will continue to expose and denounce oppression and cruelty, whether to man or beast, whether the oppressor or perpetrator of cruelty be white or coloured. It will expose and denounce all official wrong-doing whether in the Councils, in the Courts or in the Departments, without consideration of personages or personalities. And it will criticise, according to their deserts, all the acts of the administration. But it will not hesitate to praise where commendation is deserved or to assist and encourage the works of Government or individual officials, when it conceives them to be in the public interest. I say this in no grudging spirit. It is no pleasure to attack or criticise officials. It is a painful duty Though it is one from which, however distasteful, there can never be any shrinking or about which there can never be any compromise, as far as I am concerned. But I am sure if those who wield authority could realise with what joy and relief, the weary journalist turns from blame to praise, when the opportunity is afforded him, they would never weary of well-doing. Above all, the columns of "The Chronicle" will always be open, as it has always been, to those, no matter how humble, who have a genuine grievance to ventilate.

It would be ungracious if I were to conclude this personal statement, without saying how deep are my feelings of gratitude to those who have carried on the paper and kept the flag of independent, outspoken and fearless journalism flying in this City and Province during my absence. I do not mention names because I feel I cannot discriminate. But I think of those, both Directors and Staff, who unflinchingly met the crisis of 1919, of those who boldly faced the difficulties of later years and only surrendered their charge, when the financial support that was needed to assure the future was forthcoming; those who steered the editorial barque through the troubled waters of the Non-Cooperation period; those members of the staff, who have made and are still making heavy personal sacrifices out of loyalty to a journal, which is to them a sacred cause; and lastly, to those public-spirited men, who undertook the heavy responsibility of directing the fortunes of the paper a year ago, at a time of grave crisis, and have so worthily fulfilled that responsibility. To them all the public of Bombay owes a deep debt of gratitude. I have the greatest confidence that we shall now go forward with rapid strides and reap the reward which so much devotion and self-sacrifice has deserved. All I can do to make the attainment of that goal certain I shall do. I can say no more

B. G. HORNIMAN.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The nomination of candidates for the municipal elections began yesterday and will continue until the 25th of the month. The returns of the first day indicate a prolific rush of candidates for the ensuing contest. The signature of any two voters entitles a ratepayer to figure in the nomination-list and there is no forfeiture of deposit money to discourage frivolous campaigners as in the case of Council-elections At the last moment we expect the usual quota of withdrawal and compromise, but the present prospects suggest a sensational fight. In the last election, Nationalist candidates floated as if on the tidal wave of the Non-Co-operation movement, but to-day they have to work strenuously for success. Many a voter, who in 1921 knew his own mind, is in bewildered suspense over the claims of the Nationalists and the solicitations of private aspirants. The average ratepayer is, however, pre-disposed in favour of the Nationalist Party which during the last three years has given a splendid account of itself. The voter has one lucid issue before him. Should the Congress Nationalist Party be strengthened or dissolved? There is no middle course in the welter of nameless publicists clamouring for support on their "individual merits." The Party had small beginnings, but, success was inevitable in view of the emergence of the tenant-voter. With the franchise qualification at ten rupees per month the people have the final voice. The old Corporation served the city according to its own lights. It was reared on restricted franchise, special constituencies and illicit nominations. The evil features continue on an attenuated scale, but the voters are to-day vested with much greater responsibility and power. It is for them to justify their trust by returning men who, irrespective of money-power, represent the people.

When the nominations are closed on January 25, the voters will have to make up their minds. Some rate-payers wonder whether they would be in order if they gave their votes to the Nationalist candidate whilst as early as two years ago some other pushful individual had solicited his support in the elections of 1926. They complain that the Nationalist election-board nominated candidates only last August. No rate-payer need have any scruple regarding his unfettered discretion to vote for the best men, regardless of the early importunacy of particular individuals. We recommend the Nationalist candidates because of the proved merit of the party and the advantage of having a distinct combination of members in the Municipality to enforce popular wishes. No voter ought to defraud himself of the right of voting for the Nationalists in the belief that the prior propaganda of others has in some way committed them. The voters remain free agents and there is no sense in supposing that mere solicitations months ago preclude them from exercising their right to support the Nationalists. The programme of the Nationalist Party is definite and unequivocal. It proposes to make the Commissioner into a responsible officer. Great as that principle is, it must not be imagined that the Party is out for any purposeless attempt at lion-taming. In the next three years, the experiment of the F and G Wards should be extended over the entire city, and a strong vigilant party is required as much for the purpose of exacting promised finance from the Government as for regulating the curriculum of schools. To us it is curious why candidates do not, all of them, conform to the public-spirited programme of the Nationalists who claim no reservations in their pledge. Time and again, the so-called Independents have proved to be undependables.

While the elections are near, we have earnestly to appeal to voters against being stampeded by communal claptrap and religious bigotry. The appeal may seem strange in a cosmopolitan city, but there is no doubt whatever that orthodox passions are being inflamed in a matter that has nothing to do with civics. It is sad to notice the credit of publicists being impeached on the ground that their opinion on religion is heretical. The trouble in India is that there is too much religion and too little godliness, and we should take a determined stand against the corruption of politics by vulgar fanaticism. In municipal affairs, the importation of such prejudice would be criminal. The very selection of the polling-day was made to the disadvantage of the Nationalists on religious grounds. A Monday was chosen because Sunday was supposed to be fatal to the piety of Christians. Curiously enough, the Christians have been holding municipal-propaganda-meetings in church-compounds after their devotional service. We allude to the inconsistency to show how easily religious scruples are aired and exploited to suit loyalist purposes. When the zealots of the Hindu community cry against a man of honour because he has held independent views about ecclesiastical reforms, the portent of mischief becomes frightfully real. In municipal politics at least let us keep propaganda above vulgar bigotry. We are confident that the robust sense of the Bombay public will prevail against these gusts of pseudo-religious passion and the interests of the people will assert themselves in the exercise of their responsibility as rate-payers and citizens.

Notes of the Day.

Emulating the Bureaucracy.

We are surprised to learn that the Mill-owners' Association, have, after "carefully considering" the question, discarded the appeal of workmen for a mill-holiday on February 1st. The workmen wished to have a free day, not for any indulgence in riotous living, but for the simple convenience of attending the polling booths. The mill-owners can, if they insist, obtain equivalent work on another holiday, but they seem to be indifferent to the suggestion. They have, however, one excuse in that they are emulating the Government, who paradoxically, are so anxious to popularise the use of the vote Saturday was condemned as impossible because of the races, as if the races could not be treated as a moveable festival. The mill-owners follow the bureaucratic style.

A Genial Spirit.

The late Lord Carmichael was a genial and unpretentious personality who would have done better as a research-scholar than as a governor. He once declared that his interest in India was awakened during his quest for a particular zoological specimen. He functioned as governor of Madras for a few months and when the Partition was repealed, he became Governor of Bengal. Lord Hardinge relied on him for tactfully reconciling the senior civilian in that province to the loss of a lieutenant-governorship. But for the Defence of India Act and the internment policy of the Government of India, Lord Carmichael's connection with Bengal would have been a happy, unremembered chapter. There was no head-strong trait in his character and he liked soft routine. On more than one occasion, his frankness caused a stir in European society. Speaking in the Bengal Council, he once blurted out that better work could be turned out in Calcutta than in Darjeeling. It was a blow to the school of hill-top Government four months in the year. The exodus to the hill continues as a settled policy, although every year Lord Carmichael's confession is quoted by non-official members in the Council.

Indians in Australia.

In the comforting knowledge that, thanks to the strenuous exertions of the Australian lawyer, Mr. Bateman, Indians in Australia have been given just treatment as regards franchise rights by the Commonwealth Government, we are liable to forget that their economic position in the country is by no means happy. As Mr. Bateman pointed out in a lecture he gave in Delhi, Indians in Australia were mere hawkers. It was because of the poverty of their position that they could not have recourse to a court of law to put up a constitutional fight for the rights which were subsequently restored to them as a result of the suit Mr. Bateman, who at last went to their rescue, won for them. We ought to have a man of his broad-minded sympathy to represent the Government of India, as he wishes to, when questions affecting the Indian's interests come up for discussion in Australia. Under Australia's charge are the mandated territories in the Southern Pacific Zone, where the colour question is bound soon to become acutely controversial, particularly in Fiji. Indians there are in a sad plight, and Mr. Bateman fears their lot will be similar to that of their brethren in South Africa unless we take up the question earnestly at once.

The Only Way.

Like Mr. Bateman, Senator Reid of Australia is a devoted champion of the cause of Indians overseas, and at the function which Mrs. Besant organised the other day in Madras to pay a tribute to his services, he made the telling point that "until the colour question was solved from the Empire point of view the Empire would be weak in the parts where it should be strong." He had hopes in the commonsense and intelligence of the British race and in his opinion the possession of these two qualities would help the British in the solution of this question. The solution would be reached soon if India became united in achieving Home Rule. A strong and independent India as a self-respecting partner in the Empire would quickly open the eyes of the other parts of that Empire, peopled and dominated by the White races, to the danger of trifling with the colour problem. The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri pleaded against retaliation at the meeting to honour Senator Reid and made the grandiloquent assertion that "we are trying to educate our South African fellow-citizens so that they may fully understand what this Empire stands for." We wish the Right Honourable gentleman and his friends, instead of trying to educate people who are not ignorant but who have a contempt for a dependent India, would devote their attention to the pressing need of making common cause with their fellow-countrymen in their own country.

A Christian People.

We are glad to be reminded by the "Argus" that the South Africans regard themselves as a Christian people. It is interesting news to learn from the same source that they "open Parliament every day with a prayer" and it is doubtless reassuring to learn further that as Christian people they "acknowledge always the guidance and the sovereignty of Almighty God." We hope the South African God has not to listen every day to an appeal that the White man's civilisation may in His mercy be made safe and the Indians may be unceremoniously driven out of the land. Very possibly, however, the prayers of that section of the White community, which is friendly to Indians, have been heard more favourably by the Almighty, since the Anti-Indian legislation is being postponed. We hope these Christian people will be inspired to postpone it indefinitely. A South African correspondent in the "Natal Advertiser" pointed out some time ago that there were in the country thousands of Europeans dead against the Anti-Indian campaign, "but they are afraid to come forward and say so." The presence and earnest efforts of Mr. Andrews, who can make them realise the intensity of feeling in this country against the proposed legislation, ought to inspire them with courage.

SIR JOHN SIMON.

To "THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—I was in England when Sir John Simon appeared for Tilak, and Tilak took me with him to the conferences he had with Sir John concerning his suit for damages against Sir Valentine Chirol. I was painfully driven to the conclusion that Sir John had no sympathy whatever with Indian political aspirations. In fact he struck me as worse than true Conservative. It is, therefore, with much pleasure I read what he says:—

"I take back with me to England and the House of Commons a profound interest in India ..... and a deep sympathy with India's aspirations and a confident hope for her future development."

I do not like his "immense admiration for the devoted work of those who give their lives to the service of India" as this may detract from his sympathy with Indian aspirations. But I would suggest that Indian Leaders should seize this declaration and draw closer to him, for he is destined to play a great part in England within this decade.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady,
Jan. 18, 1926

EAST AND WEST.

CAPTAIN CANNING'S PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

(BY AUTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Dec 24/25.

The newspapers of Paris and of London have been much occupied with the movements of Captain Robert Gordon Canning, the secretary of the Riff Committee established in England in July last. Following after a certain amount of contemptuous depreciation of his authority to speak for the natives of the Riff, and a deliberate attack in the columns of the "Action Francaise" and the "Echo de Paris," Captain Canning must now be tasting the sweets of revenge. For to-day several countries know that Captain Canning is in Paris, and the French Government expect him to lay Abdul Krim's views on the proper basis for peace negotiations "before certain people in official circles" ("Daily Telegraph," 22nd Decr.): Naturally, the French Government, speaking through the mouth of a London newspaper correspondent, still raise questions as to the intermediary being "an authorised representative of Abdul Krim." In reality there is no confusion whatever.

Captain Gordon Canning is not sent by Abdul Krim to arrange a peace. He is authorised to bring about negotiations for peace, on a basis indicated by the Riff leaders. If any report has been published, as the Daily Telegraph Paris correspondent declare, to the effect he has "come to Paris on the invitation of the French Government," it did not emanate from Captain Canning. The Captain brings back from the Riff a formal letter of authority, and a communication from the Makhzen (Government) giving its views on the subject of peace terms with France and Spain; not to conclude an agreement, but to lead up to conversations.

SPAIN NEXT.

If the intermediary can secure his interviews with people connected with official circles, even though they be carefully roped off from the French Government to the degree considered necessary by French political ritual, the results must certainly be in the direction of peace. For without a doubt his information and messages will be carried to the sanctum sanctorum, envoys will be appointed on both sides, and then the real peace negotiations will have commenced. Before such a stage can be reached the Spanish Government must be influenced to participate. This will not be difficult. We all agree with M. Steeg, the resident-general of the adjacent French protectorate, that the Riff will need to get in touch with the Spanish Government. M. Steeg adds "Whose authority in the Riff Abdul Krim still refuses to accept." While not accepting rights over the political independence of the Riff, either on the part of Spain or France, the Riff Government has already broached a recognition of small territorial rights and other defined concessions to Spain. Therefore it is clear it desires to meet and make peace with the Spaniard, no matter how little its recognises any political rights of Spain in the Riff.

FRENCH TRIFLES.

Captain Canning has had reason to resent various allusions to himself and to his sincere efforts to bring about peace in the Riff, and the French protectorate too for that matter. One very persistent falsehood of the French has been that he is interested in mineral properties; another is that his propaganda is inspired by German and Turkish partisans of the Riff. He has made one editor eat the leek, but the job of fighting all the lies in an entire Press is too much for a man who is constantly travelling and always occupying his time in other directions.

What this large-hearted philanthropist feels, perhaps most keenly of all the accurations, is that he has been described as a journalist! It is undeniable that journalism quite a legitimate or at least a legal, occupation. What the Captain resents is the implication that he pursues a public work as part of a professional stunt. Too many journalists have already come back and allowed themselves to be used as propagandists. Captain Canning is completely free of all journalistic interest. He has no association of any sort with concession or claim-hunters, exploitation committees or capitalist organisations. "A busybody," will be the next jibe, when all these falsehoods fail. Well, if you like, a busybody—but such a remarkable one as can bring back in his pocket the written authority of one of the world's most prominent personalities.

MR. SHEEAN OF THE EXPRESS.

Talking of journalists reminds me of Mr. Vincent Sheean, whose reference to Capt. Canning in "The Daily Express" of Nov. 24. I have already quoted. In declaring him destitute of authority to speak for the Riffi leader, Mr. Sheean sought to discredit Capt. Canning's efforts for peace and to magnify his own. In that same message he conveyed Abdul Krim's propositions of peace, but (as he admitted) unofficially. Now listen to the history of this debatable incident.

RIFF DRAFT OF TERMS.

While Mr. Sheean was in the Riff, Capt. Canning had received a written personal letter of approbation from the Riff leader Therefore he was even then in a sense authorised. When Mr. Sheean came out of the Riff and before carrying his unofficial memorandum to the French Premier, he had several conversations with Capt. Canning. He said that, although bearing no official qualification to speak for Abdul Krim, the latter had handed him a draft of peace outline as a basis for future negotiations Captain Canning looked at the outline or terms, and found it was his own draft, signed by himself (Capt. Canning)! It was this Draft which was the basis of Mr. Sheean's article in the Daily Express of Nov. 24. Yet this did not pre-

(Continued on page 9.)

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

DR. MALAN AND INDIA.

THE VICEROY'S WEAKNESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 21. 1925.

Dr. Malan made his promised announcement on the Asiatic question at Cape Town in the course of which he said that the Union Government could not agree to the Round Table Conference urged by the Government of India as it would mean concessions on the essential principles of the Bill. He further regretted the departure of the Indian Deputation to India and he concluded with the words that Indians would use the South African question towards getting their own Self-Government, that Indians (of India)knew nothing of South African conditions and it would create bad feeling. This statement on the face of it shows how determined the Government of South Africa is to exterminate the Indian population here, there only fault being that they are powerless and have no voice in the affairs of the country to help which they have worked day and night with strenuous zeal. Had they only a white skin they would have been heralded as the saviours of the land! Dr. Malan told the Deputation here to present their views to the Select Commitee after it passed the second reading in the Assembly. What is the use of presenting the views before the Select Committee when it is not bound to accept the views and the Government could declare that it could not retrace its steps when it got the support of the Assembly at its second reading? But nothing can influence the prejudiced mind of the Union Government which is out to drive out Indians lock, stock and barrel, and is throughout bluffing India and England.

ENRAGED.

In the midst of all this turmoil, the Deputation from India put their feet on the South African soil at Durban where the Indians in thousands welcomed them amidst thundering cheers. It is felt by many here that the Deputation is very weak but the Indians of South Africa place all their hopes in Sir Sarvadhikari who is to arrive at Durban on 30th. At present the Deputation is engaged in collecting all the information possible in Natal with the help of both the South African Government and the South African Indian Congress. In the meanwhile some of the papers here are enraged at the speech of Dr. Abdur Rehman, the leader of the Indian Deputation of South Africa to India, delivered in Bombay. "The Natal Witness" commenting on the speech says, "nothing but evil can result from speeches such as those made by Dr. Abdur Rehman at Bombay". Further it argues that South Africa is powerless to solve the Asiatic problem without the help of Britain in this way:—"Some of the extreme nationalists think that with their own Government in power the matter can be solved in the simplest manner possible, by a mere vote of the South African Parliament. If South Africa were the United States of America with the largest navy in the world, and the machinery for the creation of the largest army, a simple solution might be possible; but as things are, we have to depend on Britain for our defence, and even the Nationalists dare not do anything which is likely to have disastrous consequences to the Motherland."

GATHERING OPPOSITION.

It is a painful fact that Indians overseas have to suffer all the indignities abroad owing to India's lack of freedom. We know full well that at present India is helpless owing to her serfdom, but can not India rise and deman Home Rule with a united voice?

Even the South African Party which has always espoused our cause with a few exceptions has also passed a resolution at its fifth United Congress held at Bloemfontain in supporting the Asiatic Bill. It should be noted that most of the members who took part in the discussion of this resolution were from Natal. Mr. O. R. Nel, the mover, declared that the Asiatic was a menace. If ever the native were given the vote in Natal it would also have to be given to the Asiatic, in which case the white man would be hopelessly lost. Mr. Deane, M.L.A. declared that unless the Bill was passed Western civilisation was threatened in South Africa.

MR. ANDREWS' ACTIVITIES.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has not wasted a single minute since he came to South Africa. After visiting Pretoria and Johannesburg in Transvaal, this friend of Indians went to Natal to see the position of Indians there on the spot. There he met all the leading Europeans and succeeded in impressing upon them the necessity of forming a committee to protest against the un-Christian and inhuman Asiatic Bill. He returned to Johannesburg a few days back and addressed a mass meeting of whites on the Asiatic question at St. Mary's Cathedral Church. He has endeared himself to the Indians of South Africa as the most selfless worker and a kind-hearted noble Englishman who came to South Africa at the call of his soul. It is to be hoped that Mr. Andrews will succeed at least in bringing home to the religious societies in the country of the outrage and injustice of the Asiatic Bill. At the meeting which followed in the St. Mary's Cathedral at Johannesburg after the service, Dean Palmer introduced Mr. Andrews as the best authority on India and advised the English Churches to take up the question of the Oppressed Indians in South Africa and added that the Church of Christ was the right place to discuss the Asiatic question. Mr. Andrews gave an historical review of the Indian question and appealed to the congregation to help the cause of the persecuted and oppressed. Mr. Andrews is at present in Johannesburg and staying in an Indian house in an Indian atmosphere. He is studying the question with ever burning zeal and fresh energy. Day and night it is his prayer to see the Indians relieved from the calamity which confronts them.

THE VICEROY'S WEAKNESS.

Reuter has supplied us with a summary of the Viceroy's reply to the South African Deputation's interview at Calcutta. The Indians here are bitterly disappointed with his reply. He showed anxiety and sympathy but was practically non-commital and did not say anything as to the steps he was going to take to save India's honour which is at stake in South Africa. What prevents the Viceroy from taking up a strong attitude such as was wisely adopted by Lord Hardinge? He still preaches the gospel of hope when our very existence is in danger and the Union Government gets the chance to strengthen its forces. Such indifference on the part of the Indian Government towards its own nationals in South Africa is most deplorable.

ASIATIC BILL.

POSTPONEMENT LIKELY.

SITUATION SLIGHTLY IMPROVED

Mr. C. F. Andrews cables from Capetown under date January 17th:—

The situation is changing and is slightly more hopeful. The Cabinet meeting was held on the 14th but there is no sign yet of the Asiatic bill being immediately taken. Postponement is much more likely.

LATE PROF. BROWNE.

COMMEMORATION MEETING AT TEHERAN.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Teheran.— A commemoration meeting was held at the Education Ministry Hall by the Persian Literary Society for the late Prof. E. G. Browne when his literary services to Persia were greatly eulogised. Another such meeting was held by Radicals.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S PIG-IRON TARIFF.

RAISING TO 12 YEN PER TON MOST LIKELY.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Tokio.—It is now authoritatively learned that it is regarded as most likely that the Cabinet will ask the Diet's sanction to raise the pig-iron tariff, which is, at present, 1.7 yen per ton to 12 yen per ton.—Reuter.

TERRIFIC GAS EXPLOSION IN BERLIN.

FOUR STORIED HOUSE COLLAPSES LIKE PACK OF CARDS.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Berlin.—A shattering detonation due to the explosion of a gas petrol aroused the residents of Moabit district in Berlin early this morning, when a four-storied house collapsed like a pack of cards burying the occupants under eight feet debris. Seven dead and 20 injured have hitherto been extricated, and it is feared that there may be many more casualties.—Reuter.

LORD LLOYD AT KHARTUM.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Khartum.—Streets were beflagged and large crowds assembled here to-day to greet Lord and Lady Lloyd, who will formally open the Makwar Dam, a gigantic engineering feat designed to fertilise several million feddans of the desert between the Blue Nile and the White Nile and facilitate extensive cotton-growing.—Reuter.

ACCIDENT ON E. B RLY.

The District Traffic Superintendent, E. B. Railway wires from Lalmonirhat under date 17th January.:—

At Mohimaganj station on the 16th instant two up goods trains collided in the station yard causing interruption to through traffic. Arrangements have been made to tranship up and down Shillong mails and 203 up and 206 down trains. Through running is expected this afternoon about 4 p.m. No one has been killed or injured.—A. P.

THROUGH RUNNING ON E. B. RLY.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Lalmopirhat, E. E. Railway, wires under date 18th:—

The block has been removed and through running was resumed at 17-30 on the 17th instant.—A. P.

FRENCH ATTACK AGAINST DRUSES

PUNISHMENT FOR CUTTING RAILWAY.

AWAITING FAVOURABLE WEATHER!

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Damascus.—The French are massing troops at Ezrat preparatory to attacking Jebel Druse when the weather improves. They will probably advance three columns. The French column inflicted a severe punishment on the band responsible for cutting the Beirut Railway, captured gun material and burned villages round Elhame fifteen miles from Damascus for assisting the rand.—Reuter.

INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Paris.—M. Doumergue and Scialoja, as President of the League Council, inaugurated the International Institute for intellectual Co-operation in the presence of Diplomatic Corps, representatives of the League and many distinguished scientists and litteratours. M. Painleve is the President of the Managing Committee. The speakers said the Institute was intended to co-ordinate and harmonize intellectual efforts of Nations in a spirit of disinterestedness characterising the League of Nations, and thus enable the nations to comprehend one another better and gradually build up an edifice of international peace.—Reuter.

OORIYAS' EXISTENCE THREATENED.

PLEA FOR DEPUTY GOVERNOR.

PATNA, Jan. 18.

Mr. B. Das, M.L.A. (Orissa), interviewed by the Associated Press on his resolution at the forthcoming session of the Assembly on the 26th instant to bring all Ooriya tracts under the administration of a Deputy Governor, said his resolution did not aim at the separation from the present Bihar Government in spite of the scant attention paid by that Government. He would like to see Orissa remain with Bihar for another decade till, eventually, Orissa became a separate province.

A MODEST RESOLUTION.

Mr. Das was for linguistic redistribution of provinces with ultimate object of formation of Federated States of autonomous Indian provinces. He regarded his present resolution a modest one, which only aimed at giving effect to the Montagu-Chelmsford recommendation, that of placing all Ooriya speaking tracts under one administrative unit preferably under a Deputy Governor who would have the power to approach the Central Government direct for the welfare of the Ooriya people.

The very existence of Ooriya race was, Mr. Das was afraid, threatened in Bengal, C. P. and Madras. He emphasised that Ooriyas could only realise their national development if they were placed under a Deputy Governor immediately and if that particular administrative machinery existed solely for Ooriyas with access to the Central Government.—A. P.

S. G. P. C.

A FRESH GENERAL ELECTION?

AMRITSAR, Jan. 18.

An executive meeting of the S. G. P. C. held recently discussed the question of a fresh general election of the Committee. It has been decided to call a meeting of the General Committee of the S. G. P. C. on the 30th and 31st January, 1926, to decide this question that has been agitating the minds of a section of the Akalis for the last few months.—A. P.

ELECTRIC CRANES IN MADRAS PORT.

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

The s.s. "Nankin" which arrived in Madras Port yesterday has landed a structure of electric trains with which the Madras Port authorities are equipping their quay berths. When these new cranes will have been erected, Madras will be the only port in the whole of India to be so equipped.—A. P.

VEGETABLE GHEE NOT HARMFUL.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 17.

The Sanitary Committee of the Ahmedabad Municipality, has expressed the opinion that vegetable ghee has been testified to as harmless by the chemical analysers and no steps can, therefore, be taken against the sellers of vegetable ghee nor can its import be prohibited. Food Inspectors, however, should be instructed to keep an eye on the adulteration of indigenous ghee with vegetable ghee. This opinion of the sanitary committee was endorsed by a general meeting of the municipality recently.—A. P.

SPEAKER'S SWARAJ

MR. PATEL'S TUSSLES WITH GOVT.

INTERPELLATION ABOUT LOCARNO ADMITTED.

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI, Jan. 18.

While Lord Reading in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Government of India Act disallowed the most modest request of the most moderate member of the Assembly, Sir Sivaswami Iyer, regarding the Locarno Security Pact the Swarajist President of the Assembly, Mr. V. J. Patel, has exercised his right and admitted an interpellation given notice of on the same subject by Mr. Ramachandra Rao But, I hear that it was not without some serious consultations and conversations that this question was allowed to be put on the agenda of the Assembly. What Government might have to say to Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao as regards the financial commitments that would result in the event of India's acceptance of the Security Pact we need not speculate. It is possible that Government might elect to give the laconic answer, "the answer is in the negative." But the matter will not end there, for there are sufficient number of members on the alert to heckle both Sir Alexander Muddiman and Sir Denys Bray, with a view to elicit some answer. Therefore, the Viceroy's decision of muzzling members of the Assembly on the ground that Sir Sivaswami Iyer was attempting to interfere with His Majesty's relations with foreign States, has been in a way upset by the Nationalist President, because in the matter of interpellations the President has got the final say. Nothing else was expected of Mr. Patel and India will, indeed, be delighted to learn that the Swarajist President is maintaining the traditions of his high office with dignity and self-respect and has not allowed himself to be dictated to by officials. Indeed, one gathers that Mr. Patel is having fights for Swaraj in his own sphere almost every day, while he is trying to conform to the rules laid down by the Act and the Manual of Procedure. If only the proceedings of the recent conference of elected Presidents of the Assembly and Councils were to be published, India would learn of the magnificent part which Mr. Patel played in trying to establish sound conventions and constitutional traditions in Indian legislatures. Unfortunately, the proceedings are a sealed book. But, secrecy has to be maintained because Mr. Patel was outvoted in the matter of publication of the proceedings.

NEW LEADER OF ELDERS.

The announcement that Sir Mahomed Habibullah, Education Member, has been appointed by Lord Reading as Leader of the Council of State, will at once prove the difficulty of Government in having to select senior men to a distinguished place. Ordinarily speaking, the honour was to have gone to Sir B. N. Mitra as he is the seniormost Indian member of the Viceroy's Cabinet. But the exigencies of his office require his presence in the Assembly and he is, therefore, a member of the lower House. According to the recent practice the honour of leadership of the Upper Chamber was confined to the Law Member of Government, but at present the Law Member happens to be the juniormost Indian member and the choice has, therefore, fallen, but very appropriately, on Sir Mahomed Habibullah. The Mahomedan community cannot have any complaint, because after a Mahomedan leader in Sir Mahomed Shafi there was the Hindu leader in Sir B. N. Sarma and now it is the turn of a Mahomedan. Although Sir Mahomed Habibullah has not been long in the Council and has made not even a single speech, yet he has given other proofs of his earnestness to please all and help in smooth carrying on of business and he can, therefore, be well trusted to carry on the traditions of Sir M. Shafi and Sir N. Sarma.

M. L. A.'S ARRIVE.

A large number of members of the Legislative Assembly have arrived and are put up at quarters in the new capital (Raisina), which is again becoming the centre of political discussions. Pandit Motilal is expected in a day or two, while Mr. Jinnah will, I hear, not be able to come up to Delhi for one week. The members accommodated at Raisina are finding themselves very difficult to come to the Secretariat which is at the other side of Delhi, at a distance of six miles. But, they are relieved to hear that from the next year the trouble will cease. The new Assembly Chamber at Raisina which has been under construction is almost complete and the winter session of the third Assembly will be held there, so also the Council of State whose Chamber also is similarly making rapid progress. In fact, the whole Secretariat will also be removed from the next year to Raisina and eastern Delhi will be practically deserted. The Chamber of Princes will be accommodated in a separate chamber close to the Council of State. All these Chambers are in one square and will be led by rows of neatly laid out streets with beautiful lawns at every turn. As to who will open the new chambers at Raisina it is difficult to ascertain at present, but it is gathered that there is no truth in the statement that Lord Reading will be requested to perform this function.

LATEST UNSLAUGHT ON PRESS.

That the Government of India are determined to proceed with consideration of the Contempt of Courts Bill and even to tone it up in order to suit their taste by relying on the support of the Council of State is indicated by the notice of the amendments given by Sir Alexander Muddiman for consideration on 27th January in the Assembly. As a result of the Select Committee's discussion the Bill has been altered so that the definition of "Contempt of Court" has been modified so that Case Law on the subject will be the main guide. With this Government agree. The commission of "Contempt of Court" is sought by the Committee to be taken cognizance of by High Courts and Chief Courts. But the Government of India want to have this power extended to subordinate chief courts as well, for Government contention is that like High Courts which have been established by the Letters Patent the Chief Courts also have the appellate jurisdiction and should not, therefore, be deprived of this power. On this the Select Committee waged a royal battle in Simla and there were several minutes added to the report. But Government are evidently adamant on this matter and if the Assembly sticks to its guns Government too will stick to theirs and might carry the day in the Council of State despite the change in its composition. The other change which Government wish to make is that while the Select Committee maintained that the courts should not impose a fine higher than Rs. 2,000 Government are anxious to leave the discretion unrestricted. Thus, therefore, the scenes that were witnessed in September last will be repeated in Delhi and let us hope that the Swarajists and Independents in the Assembly and Council of State will stand by the liberty of the press and protect it against this latest piece of onslaught.

AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT

MUSSOLINI ON FACIST REVOLUTION.

AVENTINISTS NOT TO BE TOLERATED.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Rome.—"Contempt and indignation" over the action of the Deputies of the Aventine Opposition attending yesterday's memorial sitting of the Chamber for the Queen Mother was expressed by Sgr. Mussolini in a much-applauded speech in Parliament to-day. He said the Aventinists could not be tolerated in the Chamber until they acknowledged the Fascist revolution as an accomplished fact and admitted that the anti-Fascist campaign against Government was bankrupt as it had no legitimate grievance and disavowed the activities of Italians conducting the anti-Fascist campaign abroad.—Reuter.

ITALIAN DEBT SETTLEMENT.

NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The Italian debt negotiations are proceeding enshrouded in official silence which is only occasionally broken for the issue of genials to circumstantial stories published from time to time. It is stated that Mr. Churchill wants the settlement concluded early in the coming week. If this is true then the negotiators will have to speed up considerably as it is understood that agreement has not yet been reached regarding the amount at which the debt is to be placed for the purposes of negotiation though experts were busy during the weekend discussing technical details.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY SESSION.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

DELHI, Jan. 18.

The Governor-General has appointed Sir Mahomed Habibullah to be the leader of the Council of State.

As a result of the ballot held to-day non-official resolutions to be discussed in the Legislative Assembly on the 2nd February have been drawn by several members. Mr. Abdul Haye has a motion for the prohibition of beggary. Mr. Rama Iyengar will urge for retrenchment in the expenditure of the Government of India. Mr. N. M. Joshi comes third in the list with a plea for enquiry into the economic condition of industrial workers.

An amendment of the constitution of the Legislative Assembly and Provincial Councils is sought by Mr. K. S. Ray while Mr. Gangananda Sinha will urge the establishment of an Indian Mercantile Marine as recommended by the Marine Committee's report. Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan has a motion for Indianisation of appointments in the Imperial Secretariat while Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will ask for an enquiry into the debt position of the Central Government. Mr. Chamanlal will move for the Indianisation of the personnel of the League of Nations.

CONTEMPT OF COURTS BILL.

When the Contempt of Courts Bill as modified by the Select Committee comes up for consideration in the Legislative Assembly on the 27th January, Sir Alexander Muddiman, on behalf of Government, will move amendments so that the Chief Courts will have power to punish for criminal contempt of Courts subordinate to them, instead limiting their power to contempts of themselves. There is another amendment making the power of Courts to impose sentences of fine unrestricted. The Select Committee, it will be remembered, limits the power to a fine of a maximum amount of Rs. 2,000.—A. P.

RESPONSIVISTS IN CONCLAVE

NOT TO RESIGN COUNCIL MEMBERSHIPS.

AN EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The members of the right wing of the Swaraj Party of the Bombay Legislative Council have been meeting in Bombay, for the last two days, to decide as to whether they should follow their leader, Mr. Jayakar and his friends Messrs. Kelkar, Munje and Aney, and resign from the Council. Two meetings were held on Saturday and Sunday.

A CHALLENGE TO PT. MOTILAL.

The proceedings were *in camera*, and the Press was excluded, but it is stated that the members present decided not to resign their places just now. The meeting was not confined to members of the Council only, among those present being Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar, R. P. Karandikar, N. R. Gunjal, G. B. Pradhan, M. B. Velkar, Soman, Pavar, Saptarshi, Chitale, Saheba, Joshi and Mavlankar. The main question before the meeting was whether the members should resign their offices immediately. It was unanimously resolved, it is stated, that those members of the Swaraj Party who are responsive cooperators should merely issue a statement putting forth their views on the matter, i.s. that they belonged to the new party of co-operation with Government. The meeting also congratulated Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar and Munje on the step they had taken in resigning their membership of the different Councils and the Assembly. The Responsive Co-operators want to give a chance, or opportunity, to the leader of the Swaraj Party, Pundit Motilal Nehru to challenge them to resign their places on the question of Responsive Co-operation. If Mr. Nehru accepts the challenge, and asks them to give up their membership, then they will at once tender their resignations and seek re-election on the issue of Responsive Co-operation. In case Mr. Nehru elects to do nothing and ignores the challenge, then, it is further understood, the members will continue to occupy their places in the Council and do the work they have hitherto been doing there. The opinion is generally held by the members that the Pundits will not provoke them to resign after his "bitter experience" in Bombay and C. P.

In the meantime, as stated, they have decided to publish their manifesto in favour of accepting all Government offices which may be offered them. They want to tell their leader that they always were, are and will be staunch Responsive Co-operators, and that both in the local Legislative Council and the Assembly the Swaraj Party has been, all along working on these lines. They agree, however, not to accept offices during the term of the present Council, and will wait till the next elections, and if they are then returned to the Legislatures they will accept all the offices that may be placed at their disposal by the Government.

ELECTION PROSPECTS.

It is not known whether most of the members of the Swaraj Party were present at the meetings held, but except Messrs. Swaminarayan and Saheba not many members from Gujarat attended. It is rather difficult to speak of the election prospects, if the members really do resign, but the Maharashtra group which is the extreme right wing of the Swaraj Party will have to counter strong opposition of the Non-Brahmins, and the No-Changers, who are still a force to be counted within the country may not elect to cast their weight on the side of the "Responsivists". Since the last elections Mr. Jadhav's group has strengthened its position considerably, and in places like Dharwar and Belgaum it has an absolute majority. The same is the case in most of the districts, and if the Swarajists succeeded in the last elections it was not because they were for accepting offices but because they were for wrecking and obstruction. Besides, the Responsive Co-operators will meet with opposition at the hands of the Moderates who have still some following in the country. The Responsive Co-operators will shortly issue a statement to the press, or rather to the leader of the Swaraj Party, Mr Nehru, and will await his answer before taking further steps.

OBSTRUCTION GIVEN UP.

MESSRS. JAYAKAR AND KELKAR TO ABSTAIN FROM BYE-ELECTIONS

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Secretary, Bombay Council Swaraj Party writes:—

A meeting of the Bombay Council Swaraj Party was held in Bombay on the 16th instant. The main business before the meeting was to determine the attitude of the Party towards the Central Swaraj Party and the official Swarajist programme. After a full discussion of the issue involved, it was resolved to reiterate the faith of the Party in the policy of Responsive Co-operation and to extend to Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar, Aney and Dr. Moonje all support in their propaganda. It was also decided that the Party declare its resolve to pursue in the Bombay Council the policy of Responsive Co-operation, as the only natural development of the policy followed by the Swaraj Party in the Assembly and the Bombay Council, there being, however, no question of acceptance or office during the life-time of the present Council. In regard to the question of resigning from the Bombay Council on account of the differences between the Party and the official Swarajist programme, it was held

(Continued on next page.)

NEW ZEALAND AND INDIANS

MINISTER'S LETTER TO CORPORATION.

GOVERNMENT AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

The Commissioner had written referring to the Corporation's resolution against New Zealand, and boycotting its Insurance Companies. The Commissioner had now received a letter from the Minister-in-Charge of Customs, in New Zealand stating that Indians enjoyed (with one exception) all the rights and privileges of citizenship without any distinction whatsoever. After one year's residence they acquired the full political status entitling them to be registered as ejectors and to vote at the Parliamentary elections. The sole privilege they did not possess was that of Old Age Pension, and the Minister said that "this Dominion should not assume an obligation to provide an Old Age Pension for Indians is, I submit, neither unjust nor humiliating." The testimony of Mr. V. S. Sastri was quoted in support by the New Zealand Minister, and the Municipal Commissioner, therefore, asked that New Zealand should be excluded from the operation of the Corporation's resolution about the boycott of Colonial and British goods.

Dr. D. B. Master moved a proposition accordingly, and Sir V. A. Dabholkar seconded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman opposing said the matter required further consideration. He did not think the treatment of Indians in New Zealand differed from that of other Colonies, and he thought they should have further information on the point and thus their doubts cleared. The matter was not urgent, and if it were found that Indians were allowed to enter the Dominion and treated well, the Corporation would not only cancel the resolution, as far as New Zealand was concerned, but express their thanks for same. He, therefore, moved that the matter be referred to the Election and Procedure Rules Committee for consideration and report.

Dr. Vora seconded and the amendment was agreed to.

BUDGET DISCUSSION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman resuming the discussion on the budget for 1926-27 said the Commissioner had proposed additional taxation, but he was glad to say the Standing Committee had arranged matters in such a manner that a small surplus was left. He complained, however, that the cash balance left was too small—Rs. 14 lakhs, for a city with an income of over Rs. 3 crores. That was a bogus cash balance, and was not at all satisfactory, as they required at least 10 to 15 per cent. of their total income as cash balance and he asked the Corporation and the Commissioner not to make fresh recommendations for expenditure during the year in view of this small balance. Mr. Nariman then referred to the loan account which had gone up from 7 to 17 crores during the last ten years. They would now have to arrange for a drainage loan of at least 4 to 5 crores, thus adding to their already heavy loan account. At present nearly 50 per cent. of their income went towards the payment of interest and sinking fund on their loans and he thought it was a sheer waste of public money, without any return to the tax-payer. He complained that income was always under-estimated and expenditure over-estimated. Since the Rent Act was removed from business premises in the city he was sure the income from general tax was likely to increase by several lakhs more than was estimated by the Commissioner.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla thought that the amount set down in the budget for combatting malaria was too small, as the whole city was suffering from it.

GOVERNMENT'S CONTRIBUTION FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Corporation considered a letter from Government (Educational Department), about their contribution to the Corporation for primary education. The letter asked the Corporation to consider Government's letter dated December 17, 1925, as cancelled and to favour Government with a reply at an early date. That letter stated that Government's previous offer to surrender its claim to levy taxation upon transfer of property in Bombay and to legislate to that effect was withdrawn.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim moved that Government be informed that the Corporation did not wish to express any opinion on the manner in which Government proposed to pay to the Corporation their 50 per cent. contribution regarding primary education, so long as the money raised was of a provincial character.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia seconded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said Government had treated the matter in a manner which did not reflect much credit on them. The Corporation had expected that in the matter of education of the masses, Government would co-operate with the Corporation and treat the question sympathetically, but Government were treating it in a halting manner, and the question had been needlessly delayed. All that the Government now said was that they had no time to consider the question at all and he feared this inordinate delay was likely to damp the enthusiasm of the Corporation for education. The Corporation did not ask for fresh taxation, as there was a great deal of room for retrenchment in allied Government departments, and they could well spare money for primary education.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said Government were making themselves "notorious by their weakness and stupidity" in this matter.

The Commissioner was glad that the House was united in the matter. The resolution that was moved was a polite refusal of the Government offer and was intended not to close the door against any further offers that might come from Government. In the meantime he was making arrangements for filing the suit against Government, which, however, he thought, would be unnecessary. When the question was discussed the last time the Corporation and he were unanimous, because Government had put themselves in the wrong, while the Corporation had the moral support of the people. He thought it was a great mistake on the Corporation's part to refuse the offer of Government, which he was sure they would regret for the next 100 years. Government had asked them to take this tax even if it amounted to Rs. 25 lakhs, or 25 crores. He believed the only people who would be glad by the Corporation's refusal would be the financial authorities of Government.

Dr. J. V. Vora spoke in support of Mr. Nariman's contention.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya was for acceptance of Government proposals.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla objected to further taxes being levied on the city, as it was too heavily taxed at present.

The proposition was agreed to unanimously.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

FAMINE IN ORISSA.

RESOLUTION BEFORE COUNCIL

(From a Correspondent.)

PURI, Jan. 18.

The People's Famine Relief Committee is sending the following draft resolution to the members of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council for their consideration at the forthcoming session of the Council:

That this Council recommends to the Government that a committee of officials and non-officials with non-official majority be appointed (a) to enquire into the grievances of the people of the flooded tracts of Orissa (b) to suggest measures to be taken immediately for the relief of the people affected by the recent floods and (c) to devise ways and means for permanently protecting the flooded areas from such disasters.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

DELHI, Jan. 15.

Legislative Department: The final report of the delegates of India to the sixth session of the Assembly of the League of Nations relating to questions of security, arbitration and disarmament is published. The resignation of Mr. Aney (Berar, Swarajist) is gazetted so also the nomination of Mr. H. A. B. Vernon to the Legislative Assembly. Manpur Laws Regulation, draft of which was proposed by the Chief Commissioner of Manpur in Central India and which received assent of the Governor-General is published. It provides for enforcing several laws amounting to 32 like the State Prmsoners' Act, the Indian Evidence Act, the Code of Criminal Procedure in the Pargana of Manpur. Maulvi Abdul Karim is declared elected to the Council of State by East Bengal (Mohamadan). Complete list of elected members as well as nominated (both officials and non-officials) is published.

Finance Department:—Mr. W N Milne, officiates as Chief Auditor, Eastern Bengal Railway. Mr. L. S. Deane officiates as Senior Deputy Auditor, North Western Railway. Mr. R. K. Chatterji is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab, Mr. Ishwar Dayal is posted as Assistant Auditor, North-Western Railway. Mr.- A. V. V. Aiyar, Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay and lately Joint Secretary, Currency Commission, is granted leave for eight months.

Finance Department: (Central Revenues): Khan Sahib Wali Mohamad, Commissioner Income Tax, Central Provinces and Berar is granted leave for 5 months and eleven days and Mr. B. B. Kekre officiates.

Department of Education:—The following officers are appointed by the Secretary of State to the Indian Forest Service: Ganesh Govind Takle and Narayanswami Trimurti (Central Provinces), I. Allsop, H. E. Castens, W. G. Crawford, J. C. Norris, D. P. Greenop and Rao Htin Wah (Burma, S. A. Yusuf, M. Mahmad (Bengal) and Dabi Lal Shah (United Provinces).

Railway Department:—H. D. Lynch officiates as Transportation Instructor, Railway School, Chandausi vice S. S. Stubbs granted leave for nine months.

Department of Industries and Labour: Mr. M. G. Granza officiating Deputy Post Master General, Telegraph Traffic, Bengal and Assam, retires from service from 2nd February.—A. P.

MR. MUNSHI'S PLEA FOR GUJRAT UNIVERSITY.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 18.

Mr. K. M. Munshi delivered a public lecture last night on the urgency of having a separate University for Gujarat. He said that they should pass on from the state of agitation to that of determination. He had no doubt that Gujarat would supply both men and money for conducting an university which was necessary for developing her provincial nationalism.—A. P.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN NEJD AND IRAQ.

TEXT OF TREATY.

According to the Baghdad correspondent of "The Times," the following is the text of the articles of the Agreement between Sir Gilbert Clayton, the British plenipotentiary acting on behalf of the Government of Iraq, and his Highness Abdul-Aziz ibn Abdul-Rahman al-Faisal es Sa'ud, the Wahabi Sultan of Nejd and its Dependencies, which was signed at Bahra Camp on November 1, 1925:—

Article 1.

The States of Iraq and Nejd severally recognize that raiding by tribes settled in their territories into the territory of the other State is an aggression which necessitates the severe punishment of the perpetrators by the Government to which they are subject and that the chief of the tribe committing such aggression is to be held responsible.

ARTICLE 2.

(a) A special tribunal shall be set up, by agreement between the two Governments of Iraq and Nejd, which shall meet from time to time to inquire into the particulars of any aggression committed across the frontier between the two States, to assess the damages and losses, and to fix the responsibility. This tribunal shall be composed of an equal number of representatives of the Governments of Iraq and Nejd, and its presidency shall be entrusted to an additional person, other than the aforesaid representatives, to be selected by the two Governments in agreement. The decisions of this tribunal shall be final and executory.

(b) When the tribunal has fixed the responsibility, assessed the damages and losses resulting from the raid, and issued its decision in that respect, the Government to whom those found guilty are subject shall execute the aforesaid decision in accordance with tribal customs, and shall punish the guilty party in accordance with Article 1 of the present Agreement.

ARTICLE 3.

Tribes subject to one of the two Governments may not cross the frontier into the territory of the other Government except after obtaining a permit from their own Government and after the concurrence of the other Government; it being stipulated, however, in accordance, with the principle of the freedom of grazing, that neither Government shall have the right to withhold such permit or concurrence if the migration of the tribe is due to grazing necessities.

ARTICLE 4.

The two Governments of Iraq and Nejd undertake to stand in the way, by all the means at their disposal other than expulsion and the use of force, of the emigration of any tribe or section of tribe from one of the two countries into the other unless its emigration takes place with the knowledge and consent of its Government. The two Governments undertake to abstain from offering any present of whatsoever, kind to refusees from the territories of the other Government, and to look with disfavour on any of their subjects who may seek to entice tribes belonging to the other Government or to encourage them to emigrate from their country into the other country.

ARTICLE 5.

The Governments of Iraq and Nejd may not correspond with the Chiefs and Sheikhs of tribes subject to the other State on official or political matters.

ARTICLE 6.

The forces of Iraq and Nejd may not cross the common frontier in the pursuit of offenders except with the consent of both Governments.

ARTICLE 7.

Sheikhs of tribes who hold an official position or who have flags showing that they are the leaders of armed forces may not display their flags in the territory of the other State.

ARTICLE 8.

In case one of the two Governments were to call upon tribes residing in the territory of the other State to furnish armed contingents, the said tribes will be free to respond to the call of their Government on condition that they betake themselves with their families and belongings in complete tranquility.

ARTICLE 9.

In case a tribe were to emigrate from the territory of one of the two Governments into the territory of the other Government and were subsequently to commit raids into the territory in which it formerly resided, it will be open to the Government into whose territory this tribe has immigrated to take from it adequate guarantees on the understanding that, if a similar aggression were to be repeated by the tribe, those guarantees would be liable to confiscation, without prejudice to the punishment to be inflicted by the Government has provided in Article 1, and without prejudice to whatever impositions may be decreed by the tribunal specified in Article 2 of the present Agreement.

ARTICLE 10.

The Governments of Iraq and Nejd undertake to initiate friendly discussions with a view to concluding a special agreement in respect of the extradition of criminals in accordance with the usage prevailing among friendly States, within a period not exceeding one year from the date of the ratification of the present Agreement by the Government of Iraq.

ARTICLE 11.

The Arabic version is the official text to be referred to in the interpretation of the Articles of the present Agreement.

ARTICLE 12.

The present Agreement shall be known as "The Bahra Agreement."

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

2ND SESSION IN FEBRUARY.

BOMBAY, Jan. 18.

The second session of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress will be held at Delhi on the 19th and 20th February 1926 under the presidency of Lala Harkishanlal.

Prominent members of the Central Legislature and other prominent industrialists and commercialists from all over the country have promised to participate in the deliberations of the Congress. Subjects of vital economic interest to the country will come up for the determination of the Congress and the Congress is expected to formulate definite schemes regarding the economic and financial policy to be adopted in future and submit them to the Government.

It is suggested that the various Indian Chambers of Commerce and allied Associations will send their representatives to the Congress with definite proposals so as to facilitate expeditious despatch of business. —A. P.

RESPONSIVISTS IN CONCLAVE.

(Continued from previous page.)

that the mere reiteration of the convictions of the Party and a declaration of future intentions did not call for immediate action in that direction. Resolutions were next passed placing on record appreciation of Mr. Jayakar's services to the Party and requesting Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar, Anney and Moonje while acting in concert, to contest the bye-elections held to fill their respective vacancies, but expressing full confidence in any decision they might arrive at as to what line of action would best serve the cause of Responsive Co-operation. It was also decided to issue a statement to the Press embodying the conclusions arrived at. The following is the text of the statement.

STATEMENT.

We, the undersigned members of the Bombay Legislative Council Swaraj Party after very careful consideration of the whole question, are of opinion, that the position we took in the representation, which we submitted, to the Executive Council of the Swaraj Party, at their Nagpur meeting in November last is the correct one. We think that the policy of Responsive Co-operation and that of capturing all offices of responsibility, power and initiative, is the proper and necessary development of the policy and method which we have followed, during the last two years, in the Bombay Legislative Council and which, in our opinion, the Swaraj Party has followed in the Legislative Assembly during the same period. There is, of course no question of taking any office, during the tenure of the present Council, but we propose, during the rest of the term of the present Council, to follow and adhere to the same policy of Responsive Co-operation, as we have followed so long. We do not think that there is any necessity for us, on that account, to resign our seats in the Council for the present, but we shall await subsequent developments.

HIS UNHESITATING RESIGNATION

We heartily approve of the action of our leader, Mr. Jayakar, in having unhesitatingly resigned, his seat in the Council in vindication of his views, and for the purpose of obtaining freedom to carry on, in an unfettered manner, his propaganda in favour of Responsive Co-operation, and we hereby resolve to give him and to his colleagues, Messrs. Kelkar, Anney and Dr. Moonje, all the help, we can, to popularise the doctrine of Responsive Co-operation, which we believe to be the most suitable and effective programme to be pursued in the Legislatures, in order to consolidate all the patriotic elements in the country, to furnish an adequate opposition to Government and to protect the interest and welfare of our electorate.

We take this opportunity to put on record our sense of appreciation and gratitude for the great services which Mr. Jayakar rendered to the party as its Leader during the last two years.

We have by our resolution passed this morning requested Mr. Jayakar, as also Messrs. Kelkar, Anney and Dr. Moonje to contest their seats at the next bye-election on the Responsive Co-operation ticket, and we have no doubt that they will give their best consideration to our request and will act in a manner, which in their opinion, is best calculated to promote the cause of Responsive Co-operation.

We sincerely trust that if Mr. Jayakar contests the bye-election he will be re-elected and that his services will be once more available to us in the Bombay Legislative Council.

(Sd./—) M. B. Velkar, W. S. Mukadam, C. M. Septarshi, J. C. Swaminarayen, M. B. Powar, P. C. Joshi, H. D. Saheba (not in favour of capturing offices for obstruction. Subject to this I sign above). D. N Patil, M. K. Dixit, H. M. Mehta, H. H Narielwalla, R. C. Soman, N. R. Gunjal, L. B. Bhopatkar,

The Party has since been informed that Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar, Anney and Moonje have given their best consideration to the question and decided that they should all abstain from contesting the bye-elections. Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar, Anney and Dr. Moonje hold that their abstention from contesting the bye-elections at this juncture will best serve the cause of Responsive Co-operation and they propose to issue a joint statement stating their reasons.

"NECESSITY OF SANGATHAN."

HINDUS URGED NOT TO FIGHT SHY

A poor audience turned out to hear Kumar Chandkaran Sarada at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Monday evening on "The necessity of Hindu Sanghathan." Raja Bahadur Govindlal presided on the occasion. Perhaps, taking a hint from the niggardly response from the citizens of Bombay, the Chairman, the chief speaker and another gentleman were very brief in their remarks, the meeting lasting for fifteen minutes only.

Kumar Chandkaran Sarada at the outset took to task the "Bombay Chronicle" alleging that its policy was to defend Muslim attitude on communal representation and to "accuse" the Hindu Maha Sabha of stirring up communal discord. The idea of Hindu organisation or *sangathan*, said Kumar Chandkaran, began not in a spirit of hostility towards the Muslims, but in self-defence and self-reformation. They must admit that there were certain dark spots in their social system that called for remedy.

Kumar Chandkaran then criticized the *Tanzim, Tabliq* and Hasan Nizami movements started by the Muslims and called upon the Hindu nationalist leaders not to fight shy of the Hindu Maha Sabha movement but actively to help the cause.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal, the chairman of the evening, reiterated all the arguments of the previous speaker and exhorted the Hindus to advance the cause of *Sangathan*.

The last speaker, a Marwari gentleman heartily endorsed all that the two speakers, who had preceded him, had uttered.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the meeting.

THE ANDHRA MOVEMENT.

A public meeting of the Andhras of Bombay was held on Saturday last at 6.30 p.m. at the Telugu Hall, Kamatipura Bazar Road, when Rao Bahadur Venkata Reddy Garu of Bolarum, Nizam Dominions, and Mr. K. H. Ramaiah, Registrar of the Co-operative Societies, Mysore State, addressed on the problems affecting the Andhras. Mr. G. L. Narasinham presided on the occasion.

Rao Bahadur Venkat Reddy in the course of his speech deplored the lack of interest in their mother-tongue of the Telugus domiciled in Bombay. It pained him to see the existence of certain social evils which had taken a deep root in their community without eradicating which all talk of discipline would be futile. The insanitary ways of living which characterized the low classes of the Telugus in Bombay in places like Kamatipura, the habit of smoking cheap "bidies" and drinking vicious filthy liquors were the root cause of consumption and such other diseases which were sapping the very vitality of the race as a whole. He exhorted them to cultivate a general spirit of patriotism of their language which was their invaluable asset and their traditions which are their proud possessions. They should devote themselves to all the aspects of the Andhra movement inaugurated years ago, social, political, literary and economical.

Mr. K. H. Ramaiah said that they should all take a legitimate pride in the glorification of their language which elicited praise even from the Westerners for its extreme sweetness. He asked them to develop themselves to the full stature of Andhra nationhood by cultivating the Hindu Dharma of Brahmacharya, a general sense of discipline which the Hindus as a race lacked, and a love for responsibility in the public and private lives, and purity a leaning towards a sanitary and pure living.

THE ELECTOR'S CHOICE.

PROPAGANDA IN C. P.

YEOTMAL, Jan. 18.

A public meeting was held last evening in the Sheoram Theatre under the chairmanship of Mr. Abhyankar, President of the Municipality. Mr. Kelkar, Dr. Moonje and Mr. Aney addressing the meeting discussed the present political situation with special reference to the movement of Responsive Co-operation.

Mr. Kelkar said that if political views were being specialised and differences accentuated it was because the elector had come into definite existence and was face to face with the realities with a kind of power though limited of decisive action. He urged every elector to apply his mind more closely to the situation and declare whether the sincere and frank responsive co-operation or his pretentious opponent was right.

Dr. Moonje said that during the last five years Maharashtra had always done the right thing at the right moment and this justified and vindicated its reputation for political acumen of a high order. He predicted that the whole country would now decisively back the doctrine as well as the practice of Responsive Co-operation with all its implications, especially capturing places of power, responsibility and initiative.—A. P.

MOSUL DECISION AND AFTER.

TURKO-SOVIET TREATY.

AN ASIATIC LEAGUE.

(From Our Correspondent)

STAMBOUL, Dec. 23.

The Mosul decision did not come as a surprise to the Turks. They never deceived themselves into believing that the League would give an award in their favour. They, on their part, tried their best to come to an amicable understanding with the British on the basis that their rights were not sacrificed. The final blow to their cause came from the Laidoner Report. The mischievously fabricated story of Turkish atrocities against the Chaldeans etc. stood the British in good stead. The Christian conscience of M. Unden, who was somewhat pro-Turk, also revolved! This good man could not even take into consideration the fact that there was no Turkish representative on the Laidoner Commission and that Rushdi Bey had very clearly demonstrated that these so-called "refugees" were bands of armed Christians who after having served in the Iraq army, returned to their homes with their arms and began to make raids into Turkish territory beyond the Brussels Line. On being pursued, they fled and carried with them all those who harboured them against the Turkish officials. The Laidoner Report, Rushdi Bey said, bore witness to the main features of this statement of his.

So far as Turkey is concerned, the League decision makes no change in the situation, for, as Rushdi Bey just before the announcement of the decision said, the Turkish claim upon Mosul remained intact. The tone of the Turkish Press is all the more resolute. Turkish public opinion treats with derision the overtures of Sir Austen Chamberlain to Turkey for an amicable settlement of the outstanding question.

TURCO-SOVIET TREATY.

The Turkish position has been extremely strengthened on account of a Treaty of accord signed in Paris by Rushdi Bey and M. Chicherin on behalf of the Turkish Republic and the Soviet Republics on the morrow of the Mosul decision. The details of this Treaty have just now been published by the evening papers here. Its main features so far made known are the following.

The Treaty has been signed for a period of three years and consists of three articles supplemented by three protocols.

Art. 1.—If one of the signatories is attacked by one or more Powers, the other party to the Treaty will observe neutrality.

Art. 2—The contracting parties will not take up any offensive attitude against each other. If a third power or powers intend to take military, political or economical repressive measures against one of the contracting parties the other will not join in or help in the execution of such measures and will not be a member to an alliance directed against the other.

Art. 3.—On the expiry of the term of the Treaty which is to last for three years, the Treaty shall continue to operate for one year more unless one of the signatories notifies to the contrary six months in advance.

The first Protocol gives full liberty to the contracting parties to enter into political relations with other Powers regarding matters not covered by the terms of this Treaty.

The third Protocol provides for negotiating the method of solving those misunderstandings between the signatories, which cannot be solved through ordinary diplomatic channels.

The first impression created here by this news is that it allays all fears about a Russo-Italian Alliance directed against Turkey, rumours about which were current in the American Press during the last two or three months. Italy is casting very greedy eyes upon the Anatolian rich lands as an outlet for her ever-increasing population. Italy, by herself cannot measure swords with Turkey.

Turkey's faith in European "justice" has now been violently shaken. Inspite of all here zeal for "modernism" and "Europianisation." Europe deprived her of her rights and treated her in the same old and traditionally "European" manner. Hence the idea of forming an Asiatic League of Nations or Asiatic Federation, which was so far favoured in a lukewarm fashion here, has, all of sudden, come into prominence. The leading organs of Stamboul are devoting columns after columns to this subject, but of this in my next letter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir Montague De P. Webb, late member of the Legislative Assembly, returned to Karachi from England on Saturday morning.

The Governor of Bombay received H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore at Government House, Bombay, on Monday.

Lady Wilson received H. H. the Begum of Janjira at Government House, Bombay, on Monday.

Lady Wilson presided at the Dilshad Begum Memorial meeting, on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay paid a return visit to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore at "Jaya Mahal", Nepean Sea Road, on Monday.

WELCOME NEWS

MR. HORNIMAN'S RETURN.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENT.

The Mahratta" writes:

The news (of Mr. Horniman's return) will gladden the hearts of all the wrokers in the cause of political freedom. We accord hearty welcome to him on behalf of the "Kesari" and "Mahratta" staff. Mr. N.C. Kelkar, in his message of hearty welcome to Mr. Horniman to his land of adoption says "Glad, Government at last made an overdue reparation of scandalous wrong." This summarises our view also on the point. We wish Mr. Horniman long life and health to serve India.

NAMES TO CONJURE WITH.

The "Amrit Bazar Patrika" writes:—

Mr. Horniman is going to take over again the editorship of the "Bombay Chronicle". We heartily congratulate both our contemporary and Mr. Horniman on this decision. Let us hope with Mahatma Gandhi that Mr. Horniman is well and fit enough to fight as of yore.

The right royal reception accorded to Mr. Horniman by the people of Bombay proves once again, if proof were necessary, that Indians seldom forget the services rendered by the few Britishers who love this country and have fought for it against Prejudice and Race Arrogance. Andrews, Stokes and Horniman are names to conjure with in this country. As for Dr. Besant, well, we regard her as one of ourselves and even when she propounds views not shared by our countrymen her indomitable vigour in championing the cause of India is doubted by none. They have all suffered for India and made enormous sacrifices for upholding the cause of Truth and Justice. The Indians know it and love and esteem them for it.

IN THE FITNESS OF THINGS.

The "Tribune" writes:—

The announcement that Mr. B. G. Horniman is taking over charge of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be welcomed by the country generally and the newspaper reading public in particular. It was Mr. Horniman who made the "Bombay Chronicle" what it is, and it was for his services to that journal that he was exiled from India and made to suffer in other ways. Now that he has come back, it is only in the fitness of things that he should resume the editorship of the journal which he made a power in the land.

GOVERNMENT'S "TACT".

The "Muslim Outlook":—The return to India of Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman is an episode of more than common interest. Mr. Horniman has explained in a statement to the press that he desired to test the sincerity of the Bombay Government's ban upon him by entering India landing at a French or Portuguese port and inviting the Governments of India and Bombay to accord him permission to enter British India. Apparently, Mr. Horniman sensed that the well-known obstinacy of officials—the refusal to admit that one of them could have made a mistake—might be circumvented tactfully if it could not be overcome and he acted upon this belief. The attitude of the Governments of India and Bombay to Mr. Horniman's return seems to us to be somewhat similar to the attitude adopted when Mr. Gandhi fell ill in prison. The illness of Mr. Gandhi was used as a pretext for releasing him unconditionally though half his term of imprisonment had not expired and thus the bureaucracy saved its face, correcting a mistake without admitting that the mistake had ever been made. With regard to Mr. Horniman, the Government seems disposed to act with similar tact—to ignore his entry into India with an air of casual unconcern and thus to obtain credit for clemency without advertising that Sir George Lloyd had made a mistake—both in law and justice—in deporting Mr. Horniman. The fact that Mr. Horniman's return has been welcomed by all the politicians of Bombay irrespective of their political opinions must have carried due weight with the Government for men like Sir Dinshaw Petit are not irresponsible Extremists.

INDIA'S WARMEST GRATITUDE

"Forward":—We accord a cordial welcome to Mr. B. G Horniman on his return to India. The indignities that were heaped upon him were due solely to his sympathy for Indian aspirations. The valuable services done to India by Mr. Horniman and the memory of his sufferings for our cause will evoke the warmest feeling of gratitude in Indian hearts and he is sure to receive a hearty welcome in all the province.

DISCRETION BETTER PART OF VALOUR.

The "Tribune":—From the interview given by him to the "Associated Press" and published in our telegraphic columns yesterday it would appear that the full facts regarding the circumstances under which Mr. Horniman has been allowed to come to India are yet to be told. It is perfectly clear that until the very moment of his reaching Dhanushkodi the Police had strict instructions not to allow him to land, and that it was some hours after his reaching the place that telegraphic instructions were received by the Police to the effect that he was to be allowed to land and proceed to Madras. What happened in the interval? When and why were the first strict instructions issued, and why were they subsequently cancelled? Or is it the case that the first instructions were only the instructions issued some four or five years ago, as in the case of similar instructions to the Ceylon Police? In any case, there is reason to believe that the authorities have in this matter conceded to persistence what they had refused to yield to the justice of the cause, and that it was in order to avoid a fresh unpleasant agitation with uncertain consequences that they considered discretion to be the better part of valour. Otherwise, it is difficult to understand why Mr. Horniman's entry into and residence in India, if it is safe to-day, as it undoubtedly is, was anything else at any time during the last six years, why in particular it was more unsafe only a few months ago, when the Government still refused to consider the desirability of recommending the cancellation of the original orders.

THE LAW OF PASSPORTS

The "Swarajya" writes:—

The return of Mr. Horniman brings prominently before the public that absurd regulation governing passports. It is not a question which is affecting this country alone, though the pinch of it is, as it is bound to be, felt much more severely in a subject country like ours. These arbitrary regulations, which are designed to shut out even subjects of the same Empire, are a relic of the Middle Ages. They have no place to-day under modern conditions. They are directly opposed to the spirit of mutual good-will and peace between Nations and Governments, of which the League of Nations is the professed symbol. At any rate, it does not stand to reason that even persons who owe allegiance to the same King-Emperor, should not be free to move from one part of the Empire to another without being subjected to the autocracy of passport regulations. So far as India is concerned the passport system is being systematically abused for political purpose. If Mr Horniman had to remain out of India for seven years, if even to-day Dr. Sudhindra Bose and other Indian exiles in foreign lands are unable to return to their mother country, it is because there are these absurd regulations empowering the Government to keep out anybody they like without even assigning rasons. We are glad that Anglo-Indian journals have also begun to view the problem from the proper perspective. "It is high time", declares the "Times of India", "to get rid of this relic of Tsarism not only because of the expense and annoyance which it causes, but because it is ineffective." We understand why our Bombay contemporary has assumed this new tone of offended indignation against the passport system. It seems to be bitterly mortified that, in spite of all the heroics, of Sir Maurice Hayward and the combined efforts of Simla and White Hall, Mr. Horniman is back in Bombay once again. But it is undoubtedly right in its conclusion. There is no justification for the Passport Act to continue. It serves no useful purpose. It is not only expensive and annoying, but is a source of serious public mischief.

MR HORNIMAN CONGRATULATED

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" in the course of a leaderette writes:—

"Whatever one's differences may be with Mr. Horniman, none can deny his right to enjoy all the privileges of a British citizen until he is deprived of any or all of them by an open trial by duly constituted authority according to the laws of the land. We do not, however, wish to pursue this painful side of that subject. We tender our congratulations to Mr. Horniman on his successful assertion of his right to the privileges of British citizenship, after the lapse of so many years. We also congratulate the authorities concerned on the sobriety of their judgment in permitting Mr. Horniman to return unhampered without resorting to lawful or lawless methods for keeping him out of this country.

It is a matter for satisfaction that Mr. Horniman has wisely refrained from committing himself to any one of the different schools of political thought in the country until he has more fully acquainted himself with the facts of the situation. We do not know what Mr. Horniman's ultimate choice will be. It may be that Mr. Horniman may range himself on the side of the Swaraj Party with their Cawnpore programme. Whatever choice Mr. Horniman may make, we have faith in him that it would be an honest man's choice and that he would respect the opinions of his opponents as much as he would like them to respect his own views. The unity which Mr. Horniman has so much at heart can be made possible only when, whatever one's opinions advocacy is confined to a statement of the principles without involving personalities. Mr. Horniman has always maintained high journalistic traditions during his editorship although the same cannot be said to the conduct of the 'Bombay Chronicle' during his absence. We shall have every reason to congratulate Bombay and the 'Bombay Chronicle' if the paper, whatever its views,—under Mr. Horniman's editorship, returns to its original standard of journalistic propriety."

MAHARASHTRA OPINION

THE "NAVA KAL.":—The magnificent reception accorded to Mr. Horniman is an indication of the intense popular feeling against the wrong done to him by Government. It has also shown incidentally how different public opinion is from that of the present majority in the Bombay Legislative Council and in fact how unrepresentative and officials of the present Councils are in their constitution. It was because Government knew they had not popular opinion on their side that they dared not forbid his entry or re-arrest him even when he challenged their might. It is a great victory for his indomitable spirit and we have no doubt but he will once again display the same spirit in the service of the country.

THE "SWARAJYA":—Mr. Horniman is one of the few Englishmen who wholeheartedly love India and labour to expose and redress her wrongs. As he thereby undermined the very foundations of the prestige on which rests the strength of the bureaucracy, it is no wonder if the bureaucracy has not forgiven him that. Mr. Horniman was the right hand man of Mahamta Gandhi in his campaign of Satyagraha and to-day too it is his Satyagraha that is responsible for his triumphant return. We are confident that by his service hereafter he will rouse in the country the same spirit of Satyagraha.

THE "KESARI":—It is to his own Satyagraha that Mr. Horniman owes the removal of the ban on his return. During the Home Rule agitation he gave his powerful support to the movement. We hope that now too, instead of entertaining any one particular party, he will lend his support to the general fight for Swaraj.

THE "LOKAMANYA":—Mr. Horniman has always been known for his humanity, and his seven years' exile has not changed him in the least in this respect. Immediately after his arrival in Bombay he sought out an old servant of his, since dead, and emptied his purse into the servant's mother's hands. It is this sympathy that has endeared him to the poorest in the city. The ridicule that some Anglo-Indian papers attempt to heap upon him is only a proof of his popularity among Indians.

THE "VIVIDHA-VRITTA":—Thanks to his own prowess than to any relenting on the part of Government, Mr. Horniman is at last back in India. This is a matter for all to rejoice, regardless of parties. He has already suffered much at the hands of his own countrymen for fighting the cause of India. Yet, as is clear from his speech at Madras, he is ready to suffer more for the cause.

UDIPI'S CONGRATULATIONS

A correspondent from Udipi wires:—

"The Karnataka journalists in a public meeting assembled under the presidency of Sjt. Hosakoppa Krishnarao wired congratulations to Mr. Horniman on his reappearance in India which has inspired journalists.

The Gackwar Jubilee was fittingly celebrated here with eclat. Messages of congratulations were sent to H. H. the Gackwar wishing him long life and glorious rule."

EAST AND WEST.

(Continued from page 6.)

vent him from questioning the authority of Captain Canning!

A JANUS OF THE JOURNALS.

Now for another charming trait. While Mr. Sheean found himself forced to depreciate Captain Canning's qualifications, he kept up the most flattering personal relations. He wired from Monte Carlo. 12th Dec. "Heartiest congratulations on the completion of your trip. Let me know where you will be during December and I shall arrive for that promised talk.—Vincent Sheean." 13th Decr.:—"Your system wonderfully successful." (He speaks of system instead of plans, evidently influenced by the atmosphere of Monte Carlo.) "Please write me Hotel Maurice, Paris, and probably I'll return Tangier to have that conversation. Anyway, please wire Maurice how long you intend to say, Tangier:—Vincent Sheean."

But perhaps the conscientious journalist was making these little *politesses* only in order to get copy from a man who, despite Sheean's efforts, had sprung into the full glare of public notoriety,—armed with a special and indisputable letter of authority from the Riff leader.

THE FESTIVAL OF YULE.

It is the eve of Christmas, a festival of pagans and of Christians. It has associated with it a sort of atmosphere of reflection and renunciation. At this season (like good Jews on the Day of Atonement) we ought to (of course we don't forgive those who have trespassed, even against *our* sacred persons.

So here goes. I fill my glass (of crystal water) and I look towards you, Mr. Sheean, and you other gentlemen. And ladies too Now I give you the Rail-splitter's Creed.

"I mean to do the best I can, the very best I know how, and I mean to keep on doing so until the end. If the end brings me out right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out *wrong*, ten angels swearing I was right will make no difference."

And so good night. May the fellowship of Justice and Mercy be with us all, in the bonds of friendship, love and truth.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Young members of the Satara Liberal League held a public meeting to celebrate the late Mr. Ranade's anniversary on Saturday at Pathak Hall.

Dr. R. P. Paranjype will visit Satara on the 20th instant for electioneering purposes.

The 21st anniversary of the Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, was celebrated on Monday, the 11th instant, under the presidentship of His Excellency Sir William Marris, Governor, United Provinces.

A fire occurred in Karachi in the early hours of Monday morning when a stack of cotton bales belonging to Messrs. Volkart Bros. caught fire on the Keamari wharf. It is estimated that cotton worth Rs. 50,000 has been destroyed.—A. P.

The deputation of Khoramal Haramain on arrival at Aden were received by the Sultan of Makalla. They are now proceeding to Jeddah.—A. P.

KATHIAWAR LETTER.

POLITICAL CONFERENCE

JAMNAGAR'S EXTRAVAGANCE

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 15.

A year has passed by since the memorable session of the Kathiawar Political Conference under the Presidentship of Mahatma Gandhiji was held in Bhavnagar promising an eventful year in the public life of the province. The outstanding questions that loomed large in the political horizon at the time are still hanging fire. Gondal has not yet responded to the sweet reasonableness and the spirit of compromise of the President of the Conference. The Dhorajee sore remains unhealed, the prisoners are rotting in jail. Not all the sincere jubilations of the Gondal peasantry at the time of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the accession of the Thakore Saheb to the throne of Gondal could blind an impartial observer to the tragic policy of masterly inactivity that the talented ruler of Gondal has thought fit to adopt.

The State of Jamnagar, another burning topic of incessant criticism, has fared little better. The Maharaja Jamsaheb has only recently returned from his foreign tour Who would expect from a Prince, although vastly gifted by nature, who is invariably pre-occupied in inter-statal and imperial politics and who is almost constantly sojourning in foreign countries, sufficient leisure to cast a kindly glance to the grievances that demand redress nearer home? When not engaged in his philanthropic missions of fighting for his brother Princes he has always got one distinguished guest or another to be intertained in his capital at expenses incurred on a magnificent scale out of the State Treasury. The amount that the Jamsaheb spends on himself and his European friends out of the revenues of the State demands an immediate and stringent control. The President of the Political Conference was reported to be in communication with His Highness on these and many allied grievances, and it is now time, when the Maharaja has a few days to spend in his State that the points at issue were once for all settled in favour of the people of Jamnagar as a result of the happy pourparlers.

THE FORTHCOMING SESSION.

The people are wondering when the next session of the Conference is going to be held. If only the leaders of the Conference stick closely to regular annual sessions, it may one day provide an ample opportunity and a sufficiently broad platform to an earnest band of political reformers which is surely rising in the Province. Unfortunately, the usual meetings of the executive committee of the Conference in different centres, which did commendable work to rouse the people to their sense of public duty, have been discontinued. Even the important question of the revision of the franchise has not been considered by the Committee. The people of Sorath, who have invited the fourth session of the Conference, ought to wake up in good time and take measures to form a Reception Committee either in Junagad or Porbunder wherever they are likely to secure a hearty welcome for the Conference.

PUBLIC LIFE IN BHAVNAGAR.

The last session of the Popular Assembly of the Bhavnagar State that met on the eve of the Christmas has left a painful feeling of void in the public life of Bhavnagar. The President's speech was wholly disappointing and insipid. The two or three unpleasant episodes, in which, it seemed, Sir Prabhashanker endeavoured to snub the most outspoken and fearless critics of the Administration, almost damped the ardour of many new members to ventilate their local grievances and the whole thing on account of this unpleasantness, became a timid show. Mr. Gulabray Desai, the doyen of the Bhavnagar public life and the elected President of the Bhavnagar City Municipality, continued in spite of all rebuffs to bombard the Council with many inconvenient questions as regards the popular grievances and aspirations. Even he, at times, seemed to waver at the threatening attitude of the President, who unfortunately forgot all his usual patience and calmness and adopted an unusually stiff attitude this time. Mr. Harilal Sheth, the Nagarsheth of Mahuva, kept up his promise of the last year, when he exhibited a grasp of his subjects and hurled criticisms at the Administration which proved very unpalatable. Mr Trymbakjal Sheth of Botad was a new acquisition. He marshalled the ancient complaints of Botad with a splendid insistence and maintained his position against all odds. The Patel of Nari too urged well his point, but he had not the responsive audience being on his legs at the tag end of the session.

The outcome of the Assembly can be pithily summed up as a cruel refusal to recognise the principle of the association of the popular element with the affairs of the Administration. All requests, all arguments, to associate the representatives of the public in the committees appointed by the Durbar, all efforts to create a Railway Advisory Board to reflect the popular opinion in the railway administration all pleadings for a better appreciation of the popular viewpoints in all questions concerning the people by the local bureaucracy were severely brushed aside and cavalierly turned down. Surely, the people expected a better fate to their proposals at the hands of Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, who advised the British authorities on many an occasion to satisfy the popular ambitions by expanding popular institutions as desired by people there!

There was one thing in the whole atmosphere of the Assembly that all true lovers of Indian States will deeply deplore. It was abundantly clear that barring a few honourable exceptions, all other members manifested either an eager desire to play the piper to the tune of the President or maintained a callous silence, when important problems were being hotly discussed in order not to wound the susceptibilities of the officers concerned. Even the leaders of the eminence of Mr. Gulabray Desai and Mr. Harilal Sheth shrank from pleading for an extension of the privileges of the popular assembly, not even for humble measures like moving resolutions, for the removal of restrictions on the number of interpellations to be put or convening more frequent sessions of the Assembly, simply because it was not liked by Sir Prabhashanker, who has adopted an amazingly conservative attitude as regards these all important questions.

SIR PRABHASHANKER'S GENEROSITY

One specially pleasant feature of the session I ought not omit to mention. When the Botad member was pleading for immediate provision of water-facilities in the dry area of the flourishing city of Botad, the President at once demanded the estimate of the expenses necessary for the particular measure. He was promptly given to understand that two thousand rupees will suffice for the purpose if the sum, instead of being allotted to the P.W.D. was sanctioned to be spent by the Botad Seva Samiti. Sir Prabhashanker, on learning this, lost no time to announce his sanction to the scheme and promised the said sum from his own private pocket. All credit to Sir Prabhashanker for this generous response. Would that the same spirit of magnanimity pervaded his attitude towards all attempts at the reform of the much neglected and sadly misgoverned Revenue Department and at the extension of the constitutional rights of the people!

AMRI DACOITY IN SIND.

POLICE PURSUIT OF NO AVAIL.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 16.

An official press note has been issued by the Commissioner in Sind giving further particulars of the happenings in connection with Amri dacoity, which has spread panic in mofussil stations and villages in Sind and in which Amri station and four shops and house of Hindus had been burnt down for no other reason than that they were most likely to contain valuable property. Some account books were set fire to but this seems to have been done with a view to lighting up the rooms which they were looting and the suggestion that they were purposely destroying account books containing record of debts of Mahomedans seems to have no foundation. The dacoit who threatened that dacoities would not cease until his brother was released from jail by Government is stated to be the well-known Miran Jamali, an ex-police head constable.

The Commissioner then describes the police pursuit and concluding observes that Baluchistan and Sind authorities are cooperating in taking measures to run the dacoits down. But difficulties of so doing must be recognised, the country being rocky and waterless and its few inhabitants being either friends of the dacoits or afraid of them. But, it is hoped the combined action by Sind and Baluchistan authorities will have the desired result.—A. P.

FORCED BROKERAGE STOPPED.

SENSATION IN BENARES,

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES, Jan 18.

Great sensation prevails in Benares because of the stopping of what is known as forced brokerage. Everyone of the numerous visitors, foreign tourists, rajas and pilgrims has to pay unknowingly from one to four annas in a rupee in whatever purchases he makes. The sum is exacted from the shopkeeper by force not by the professional brokers only but by *pundas, gundas* and guides, whosoever happens to have the least connection with the purchaser. Messrs. Brindaban Vishwanath, silk and Benares goods merchant, Lakhichoutra, have boldly stopped paying this brokerage altogether. Brokers are greatly agitated and official help and protection is being sought by the shop-keepers.

AN ADDRESS TO MR. N. N. WADIA.

Mr. N. N. Wadia, Chairman, Bombay Mill-owners' Association, was presented yesterday with an address on behalf of the Bombay Country Fancy Piece-goods Merchants' Association and other local grey piece-goods merchants of Bombay in recognition of the services rendered by Mr. Wadia and the Mill-owners' Association "in bringing about the realisation of the Indian Nation's long deferred prayer for release from the burden of the Cotton Excise Duty, an act of fiscal injustice unparalleled in any civilised country of the world."

CASH BALANCES OF GOVT. OF INDIA

The Deputy Controller of the Currency Bombay, writes:—

(In thousands of rupees).

	30th Sept. 1925.	31st Oct. 1925.
Balance on		
of India	9,95,86	7,39,82
In District Treasuries ...	2,35,23	2,55,99
With the Imperial Bank		
Total ...	12,31,09	9,95,81

	30th Nov. 1925.	31st Dec. 1925.
Balance on		
In District Treasuries ...	2,63,06	2,41,77
With the Imperial Bank		
of India	6,74,37	5,25,84
Total ...	9,37,43	7,67,61

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BRITAIN AND INDIA.

LABOUR MANIFESTO.

PROTEST AGAINST BIRKENHEAD POLICIES.

The following summary of the Labour manifesto together with the headlines are reproduced from the "Daily Herald," London:—

As a "gesture of sympathy and support" on the eve of the meeting of Congress, a manifesto on the Indian situation was issued last night by a number of prominent British Labour men.

They warn the Government that Lord Birkenhead's optimism is not justified, and that "the present lull is but the prelude to a period of intensified political disturbance."

They recall that the jails of Bengal and the Punjab are full of political prisoners, that the illiteracy, poverty and misery of the Indian working masses surpass all belief, and that the Government's only remedy for industrial and political unrest is brutal repression.

It is, they say urgently necessary, if an explosion is to be avoided, that

(i) All political prisoners shall be released and the Bengal Ordinance annulled.

(ii) A Round Table Conference shall be convened between representatives of the British Government and leaders of the Indian National Movement in order to work out a basis for a free democratic Constitution.

(iii) Full rights shall be granted for the development of peasant and industrial Labour organisations, and measures shall be promoted for improving the condition of the workers and peasants.

The manifesto is signed by eight M.P.s—Messrs. Campbell Stephen, Kelly, Lansbury, Purcell, Saklatvala, Scurr, Thurtle and Wallhead, and by Messrs. A. J. Cook and Fenner Brockway.

FULL TEXT OF THE MANIFESTO.

We wish urgently to draw the attention of the British public to the seriousness of the political situation in India. Full news of Indian events rarely obtained publicity in this country. The public should not be deceived by the confident optimism of the present Secretary of State which is calculated to engender a false confidence in the tranquillity and happiness of India. It is only too greatly to be feared that the present lull is but the prelude to a period of intensified political disturbances.

Let us remind ourselves of some of the cardinal facts of the present situation in India.

In Bengal, under the odious regime of the Bengal Ordinance, exactly equivalent to the "lettre-de-cachet" system of France before the French Revolution, numerous prominent nationalist politicians, including the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, the Secretary of the Bengal Swarajist Party and the Secretary of the Bengal National Congress Organisation, the two latter being members of the Bengal Legislative Council, have been kept in without trial for over a year.

In the Punjab, the jails are filled with the hundreds of Akali Sikh prisoners whose only crime has been the peaceful demand for the restoration of the temple lands rightfully belonging to their community. Everywhere in India, in Mandalay and the Andamans especially, there are political prisoners in jail—in all 66 who are treated as ordinary criminals.

We should recall also that through a period of years the British Government has refused to make any response to the almost unanimous demand of the whole Nationalist Movement, including the demand of the overwhelming majority of the elected representatives of the Central Legislative Assembly, for a reform of the inadequate Indian Constitution.

In the Indian States, the profligate luxury and autocratic rule of Indian Princes is maintained at the expense of a groaning and impoverished population under the direct protection of the British Authorities who have deprived journalists in India of a right of criticism in this respect.

The illiteracy, poverty and misery of the masses in India surpass all belief. The peasants are left without political rights and any form of education and medical assistance (with scarcely one qualified doctor for 50,000 inhabitants). Russia in the midst of economic and financial trouble has proved the possibility of giving education and political rights to a peasant population on an extensive scale, and if there is the will to do it, the same thing can be done in India.

There are millions of industrial workers who are existing on a sweated wage of sixpence to one shilling per day. There is an unenviable record of strikes ruthlessly suppressed, including the shooting of strikers. (Only in the last strike of the cotton mill workers of Bombay, thanks to the timely aid of the European Trade Unions, the strikers were enabled to put up a successful resistance).

The ghastly death-rate in working class areas is eloquent of the conditions under which the workers exist, the official figures of infantile death-rate in the industrial slum areas reaching 600 and 830 per thousand. The reaction of these conditions on the standards of workers in the West constitutes a real and growing danger.

By the actions of the British Government things are tending towards an explosion in India. The example of recent Irish history affords a warning of the dangers of such a policy as is now being pursued.

It is urgently necessary that:—

(1) The Bengal Ordinance should be annulled and all political prisoners released.

(2) A Round-Table Conference should be convened between the representatives of the British Government and the leaders of the Indian Nationalist movement in order to work out the basis for a free democratic constitution.

(3) Immediate step should be taken for the granting of full rights for the development of peasant and industrial labour organisations and the promotion of measure for improving the condition of the workers and peasants.

The immediate adoption of the first proposal above is essential for the creation of the atmosphere necessary for any conciliatory policy to be successful.

On the eve of the annual session of the Indian National Congress we feel the time is opportune for a gesture of sympathy and support on the part of the friends of India in this country.

The House of Commons, immediately on re-assembling, can also demonstrate to the world the sincerity of its declaration that it desires India to have full self-government by giving a second reading to the Commonwealth of India Bill, brought in by Mr. Lansbury and a group of Labour members, and then referring it to a Select Committee with instructions for it immediately to collect information as to the attitude of all parties in India towards the Bill, and for that committee to embody this information in its report to the House.

(Sd.) W. T. Kelly, M.P.
George Lansbury, M.P.
Ernest Thurtle, M.P.
John Scurr, M.P.
S. Saklatvala, M.P.
Campbell Stephen, M.P.
R. C. Wallhead, M.P.
A. A. Purcell, M.P.

(Ex-Chairman of the T. W. C.)
A. J. Cook,
(Gen. Sec. of the Miners' Federation),
A. Fenner Brockway,
(Nat. Sec. of the I. L. P.)

CO-OPERATORS' CONGRESS

CO-ORDINATING MOVEMENT.

MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of co-operators of all provinces and Indian States of India who had gathered in Bombay in connection with the Ninth All-India Registrars' Conference and the All-India Provincial Banks' Conference was convened by the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute at its hall in Sir Vithaldas Building at 4 p.m. The meeting was well attended and Mr. G. K. Devadhar Vice-President of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute took the chair.

The Chairman in introducing the discussion made a small speech dealing with the necessity of having an All-India Organisation for doing several items in the co-operative propaganda. After discussing the question in detail the meeting resolved that there was a great need for an All-India Co-operative Congress to co-ordinate the propagandist and educational activities of all the Provinces and Indian States in India and appointed a Committee of the following to concert measures for bringing the organisation into existence. Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Mr. J. A. Madan, Rai Bahadur J. M. Mitra (Bengal) Sir K. V. Reddi, (Madras) the Hon'ble Mr. S. B. Misra (U.P.) Pandit Kashi Prasad Panday (C. P.) Mr. H. Calvert or his representative (Punjab) Prof. H. L. Kaji, Mr. Sevaklal, Mr. Parekh (Baroda) with Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki as convener of the Committee.

At the end of the meeting the Institute gave a finishing touch to the co-operative work by a sumptuous "At Home" to the delegates of the Ninth All-India Registrars' Conference and the All-India Provincial Banks' Conference.

MR. G. K. DEVADHAR'S SPEECH.

Devadhar said:—

I feel it a great honour and privilege to be asked to welcome you all, officials and non-officials, on behalf of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute. You have assembled here from all parts of our country in a sort of a 'Co-operative Parliament of India," invited by Government. You have, I believe, spent in Bombay in our midst a most "enjoyable "Co-operative Week" and I can assure you that it has given us really the greatest pleasure to be serviceable to you all in our humble way and we of the institute feel honoured by the holding of the sessions of the two Conferences. The All-India Registrars' Co-operative Conference and the All-India Provincial Co-operative Banks' Conference meeting in this building of ours, which we proudly describe as the "Temple of Co-operation." Here we aim at unifying and visualizing the best of the Co-operative achievement in thought and action without the demarcation of official and non-official and endeavour at putting the movement on a higher pedestal which takes no account of the worker's colour, caste, creed, sex, and, I may also add, status. We need not trouble ourselves whether the worker is a servant of the State or of the Society to which he belongs. To us they are all one working together as the true "Servants of India" actuated by the common desire of helping the country's onward march on its way to progress, our sole aim being a Reconstructed and Rejuvenated India.

ALL-INDIA LINK

At the outset, let me make it clear that we have met here to-day to discuss whether a true need has arisen and the time has come to forgo a small machinery, not for the purpose of centralization but to focus the diffused thought in the co-operative field, to nationalise the advance co-operative thought and action have made in different provinces of India, and thus to foster the Indian co-operators' activity. We shall also consider whether the time has not come, to democratise gradually our movement in an increasing measure and to invest it with a truly democratic and responsible character. That does not necessarily mean to de-officialize it entirely.

I may also mention briefly how the idea originated. Since 1922, we have been gathering views and opinions of various Registrars, well-known Co-operators, as also Provincial Federated bodies in different provinces of India on the subject of an Indian Co-operative Congress or Conference and it was discovered that the idea found favour with a large majority of those that were consulted. Latterly, this question came up for discussion on a note written by my colleagues Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, before the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference, that met at Dharwar and it was resolved that the question be discussed at a regular meeting of Co-operators that would be vising Bombay for the 2 Conferences that have just finished their deliberations.

CO-ORDINATED INDIAN MOVEMENT.

My own view is, which, I believe, is shared by a large number of co-operators all over the country that such a gathering if called once a year, may afford a very good opportunity to many a co-operator, for an exchange of views and varied experiences. It would enable them to avoid errors and overcome difficulties in the way. It will thus enrich them and would indicate directions for advance and suggest ways and means to achieve solid results. Moreover, a need is often felt by many friends for constant reference or advice in many matters of vital importance and even for help to strengthen their own movement.

Now that we are trying to come into closer touch with outside movement like the International Co-operative Alliance or the Horace Plunkett Foundation as a Clearing House for information with regard to Agricultural Co-operative movement in the British Empire, would it not be an advantage to have an All-India link in this chain, and for the point of view of the Indian Co-operators and the principle of self-reliance, it is but proper that we should first make an earnest endeavour to form a central body like "Indian Central Co-operative Board" to render mutual help in many matters in which we can help ourselves. The following, among others, will be some of the services that we could attempt to organize centrally:—

To convene every year or at stated intervals an All-India or Indian Co-operative Congress consisting of co-operators as both non-officials or officials. To form an All India Central Information Bureau or a Clearing House of Information. To collect an All-India Central Co-operative Reference Library for Research. To manufacture slides, films, charts, diagrams etc. of co-operative use to many provinces of India. To conduct a Co-operative School or College some students may be sent by various Provinces for the purpose of study, research and learn methods of organisation etc. (6) To produce literature that would be useful to many provinces or to publish a magazine of all-India character. (7) To arrange at different centres from time to time exhibitions of Indian co-operative products. (8) To arrange co-operative tours in different parts of India. (9) To maintain a reference library for co-operative literature relating to other countries. (10) To take such steps as would promote the above objects. (11) To collect funds that would be necessary for this purpose. (12) To undertake periodical economic inquiries through Co-operative Societies or institutions to promote the economic interests of members of the Co-operative Societies. (14). To give facilities for promoting non-credit forms of the movement. (15). To secure more facilities for the growth of the Co-operative movement in various provinces utilizing all available sources of help and guidance. (16). To arrange celebrations of Indian Co-operative Week and the celebration of the Co-operators' Day.

These are some of the directions in which services of a wider character are expected by a large number of co-operators and it is for you to think if this object could be secured by the formation of an All-India Co-operative Board which will devise ways and means to give a concrete shape to this idea.

To you, Co-operators, I need not say how we constitute to-day a "most powerful" brotherhood in the field of national reconstruction. We have to our credit a vast network of more than 70,000 co-operatively organised institutions with a membership of nearly 30 lakhs of people and a capital amounting to about 50 crores to course through the veins of this co-operative organism. Considering the vast needs of Indian in all directions our achievements are yet small and we have to go ahead and advance in our provinces and cover much larger field, yet untouched but not barren. If the people will only realise the vast possibilities and the potentialities of this great movement for which we shall have to carry on a regular propaganda by means of systematic education and training, we can truly aspire to be in our humble way not only Social Reformers, and national re-constructors but we shall also be body of great spiritual builders. Ours is a mission which knows no bounds to our sacrifice. It requires a thorough devotion to duty and a true love of humanity. We must all work together unmindful of being officials or non-officials because our aim is one and that is the democratisation of credit and strengthening and increasing the resources of the poor man—the cultivator, the labourer and the artizan—in our midst to-day by all kinds of co-operative processes—thus to raise economically, morally, socially and even politically the average man—the mainstay of our country.

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE IN PUNJAB.

LAHORE, Jan. 16.

Apropos the resolution passed by the Punjab Legislative Council on the 7th December 1925 recommending that sex disqualification for registration on the electoral rolls of the constituencies of the Punjab Legislative Council should be removed in respect of women generally it is notified in the current issue of the Punjab Gazette that the Governor in Council has made regulation that notwithstanding anything contained in clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 7 of the Punjab electoral rules no woman who is not otherwise disqualified for registration as an elector for the Punjab Legislative Council shall by reason only of her sex be disqualified for registration on the electoral roll of any contituency of the said Council.—A.P.

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MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

DANGERS AHEAD.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

There are five sad aspects of the present-day municipal electioneering campaign. They are:—

(1) The cry of a few Parsi Corporators, voiced by the "Jam-e-Jamshed", to vote for Parsi candidates only!

(2) The appeal of some Indian Christians to vote for Christian candidates only!

(3) The propaganda of the European Association to secure support for their two white candidates only!

(4) The attempts of a few Parsis to obstruct Sir Dinshaw Petit's candidature on the ground of his being a supporter of Crematorium!

(5) And the wild efforts of a section of orthodox Hindus to shut out Mr. Tairsee from the new Corporation, all because he has been an active social reformer!

There are, however, some redeeming features as regards points one and four:—That the majority of Parsi Corporators and voters disfavour voting on communal basis; and that Sir Dinshaw's detractors have no backing from the Parsi Press or publicists.

As regards the Indian Christians, much rests with Mr. Joseph Baptista; and we do hope that a staunch Nationalist like him will not countenance communalism, that is raising its head amongst the Indian Christian community to-day.

The activities of the European Association in supporting their own candidates signify, how the Europeans in India indulge in verbal condemnation of Indians for their secterian ways, whilst they themselves propagate and practise separate representation and preferential treatment even in matters civic! What a bad example they set in a cosmopolitan city like Bombay! Let Mrs. Besant, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Horniman or Mr. Stokes stand as municipal candidates, and they are sure to top the list. Why? For, they have been the tried friends of India. When will the European Association claim such stalwarts amongst its members?

Now the saddest and gravest aspect of the electioneering campaign is the opposition, that has been raised against Mr. Tairsee. Nobody can dispute the facts, that Mr. Tairsee is an honest, diligent, capable and conscientious public man and a Corporator; and that he has done his best for the Congress, the Corporation and the City. Then why is this opposition and condemnation?

Because he has been an active social reformer; and as such has incurred the displeasure of a section of orthodox Hindus. They held meetings in Madhav Baug and elsewhere to condemn his social reform movement; and outsiders could have little say in that matter. But, when this orthodox section is dragging what they consider to be religious differences in matters municipal; all sane citizens must cry a halt, in the best interests of civic life. For, Sir, with all their opposition to conversion and proselytism, the Parsi papers or publicists have shown no hostility against Mr. Jinnah in public life; and that in spite of their opposition to Crematorium, the Parsi papers have put no obstruction in the way of Sir Dinshaw's candidature, all because he is a supporter of the Crematorium movement, which is repugnant to the bulk of the community. Why is then Mr. Tairsee to be victimised by his own caste Hindus, all because he is a reformer, an active reformer? I wonder, how the Hindu leaders of Bombay are silent over this serious matter! Are religious differences to be dragged into the municipal booth and in the City Corporation? Where will this tendency lead us if it is not nipped in the bud? Will not Mr. Jayakar, the President of the Hindu Sabha, Mr. Natrajan, our veteran social reformer, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Narottam Morarji and Sir Purshotamdas Thakoredas, who stand, not for communalism, but for nationalism, raise their voice against this unfortunate, unprecedented and disastrous attitude of this orthodox element? If this caste prejudice or caste opposition is once allowed free play, or is left unchecked, it may lead to inter-communal prejudice at no distant date, which will be the bane of this fair city and its comparatively fair public life. Will not the leading Hindu citizens mentioned above move in the matter in right earnest? Will you, Sir, also wield your pen to check this evil? A stitch in time saves nine. More I need not say at present.

MR. I. S. PATEL'S APPEAL TO VOTERS.

Mr. Ishwerbhai Somabhai Patel, Congress National Municipal Party candidate addressing the following to the Municipal Voters, "G" Ward, Bombay says:—

The next elections for the Bombay Municipal Corporation are now well nigh near, and it is but fair, that every voter should now finally decide as to which of the Candidates, he is going to support. The responsibilities of a Corporator are in no way negligible; and the task if earnestly taken up is not so easy as many of the Voters and even so many Corporators consider it. The Voters therefore should take care not to be carried away or coerced into supporting those who are not likely to continuously sacrifice time and energy for the welfare of the suffering citizens. One thing more. The middle class population has been up till now very meagrely represented on the Bombay Corporation, and it is they who are the greatest sufferers, in matters of the Municipal facilities and the amenities of life. Under the circumstances, it is the bounden duty of every elected Corporator to go on inspection rounds very often, himself, and move the Corporation to improve the lot of his Constituents. I beseech every voter to bear this fully in mind and would request them to suppport that Candidate who will not forget them after his election. The Congress Nationalist Municipal Party has put up Candidates from all the Wards. It is the duty of every voter to support fully this Party which has done solid useful work during the last three years. I am one of those Candidates put by the Congress Nationalist Municipal Party from the "G" Ward. Since the beginning of the Non-cooperation movement I have continuously given my humble quota of service to the Public, in as much as I have worked as Secretary of the West Matunga Congress Committee, and as its Representative on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. I know the difficulties and the grievances of the middle class population of this Ward, since I have moved from house to house, and hawked Khaddar. Under the circumstances, I make bold to say that if I am elected I shall consider the work of redressing the grievances of the population of this Ward, the first aim on my public activities. I am confident that the voters of this Ward, will by electing me, without being coerced by fear or favour, by pressure or persuation from other directions, give me a chance to do my duty.

I beg to draw the attention of "G" Ward voters that my symbol on the voting paper is "Hand."

DR. SAVARKAR'S APPEAL.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar, appeals to the members of the "D" Ward as follows:—

I am standing as a candidate for the coming Municipal election on behalf of the Girgaum Ward. I seek this election with the belief that I can serve my people and country better by entering the Municipalities at this stage of our National life. I think that you will not think it presumptuous on my part, to say something about my humble efforts to serve this holy land of our birth, to guide your selection.

Service to Motherland, being a passion with me, since my early boyhood. I had to incur the displeasure of the alien rulers of this land, since the year of 1907-8. I tried to awaken patriotism and to create a spirit of resistance to injustice and despotism, in the young generation, according to my light as I could see it then. Through misrepresentations and misunderstandings. I had to court arrest more than once and imprisonment in the Nasik conspiracy case in the troublous times of 1908.

I do not mention, any thing of those days, beyond this. Some of you, atleast, can recall to their mind, the storm of oppression, gathered over the heads of public workers, at that time. The Government even after my release from the jail in 1911, tried to make my life as rigorous as possible by keeping me under a strict watch by day and night, for more than five years, while I was conducting my Medical course at Calcutta. During all this period, in spite of the frowns of the Government. I tried my humble best to serve the country as I could.

Then came the Home Rule agitation and then, the Great Non-Co-operation movement when I joined the ranks and tried to do my duty, according to the changed circumstances of the changed times.

I shall not say anything more about my recent public activities, as I believe that the record, however humble it may be, is too fresh to be reminded. I think that this much mention of my credentials, in seeking your whole-hearted support, to my candidature, is sufficient to guide you.

I am also proud to mention that I stand on behalf of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Party, which has made my selection. In the end, I take this opportunity to give you my solemn pledge to stand always through thick and thin, by the peoples' cause, and shall try my utmost to execute the Party's Programme. I, however, may mention, here, that Education and Public Health, will be my special fields.

DR. M B, VELKAR'S MANIFESTO.

Dr. M. B. Velkar in an appeal to the Voters of C. Ward writes:—

As a member of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party whose aims and objects are already declared it is hardly necessary for me to state what attitude I shall take in the Corporation if you chose to select me to represent you.

Since I entered public life of this country over ten to twelve years ago, I have pledged myself to the late Lokamanya Tilak and have followed him scrupulously in Bombay and in the Maharashtra as his disciple. You need not be told that under the guidance fo the Lokamanya, I have fulfilled, and have been still fulfilling, the trust of responsible offices in social, political and other various Associations in the counrry. I am a member of the Council of the Paisa Fund Committee and for a long time past I am holding the position of the Hon. Secretary of the Tilak Swaraj Sangha and the Bombay National Union, the two political organisations established by the late Lokamanya. In 1919 when various deputations went over to England from this country to plead for Swaraj for India, I had the honour of being a member of the Deputation sent by the Indian Home Rule League, headed by the late Lokamanya Tilak, and as a member of that Deputation, I was given the privilege of addressing several meetings in many parts of England in the company of the late Lokamanya. I was one of the General Secretaries of the Special Sessions of the Indian National Congress held in this City in 1918 and on behalf of the Bombay Presidency, I was elected for some years as a member from this city, and for the last two years from the Maharashtra, to the All India Congress Committee. I have also worked as a Secretary of the Pombay Provincial Congress Committee under the new Constitution till 1922 and I am the Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Council of the Swaraj Party. In the Civic life of this City, I have been representing the C Ward on the Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1919 and at present I am amember of the Bombay Legislative Council; and as one interested in the welfare of Indian Labour for a long time past I was selected in 1919 as one of the delegates of the Indian Labour Deputation to England. I have also worked as a member of the All India Standing Committee of the Trades Union Congress. At present I am the President of the Girgaum Branch of the Hindu Mahasabha and have worked as the General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Mahasabha at its recent Sessions held in the City. It is needless to comment on my work in the Bombay Legislative Council and the Bombay Municipal Corporation. I have spared no pains in the field of education, in as much as I am concerned in various capacities, either as President or otherwise, with city night schools, volunteer corps, scout organisations, Ambulance Brigades and other various Social Organisations.

MR. MOTIVALA'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. B. N. Motivala in a Municipal election manifesto to the voters of C. Ward writes:—

Since the year 1919, I am working in the Bombay Municipal Corporation as an elected representative of the Bhuleshwar Ward. The Municipal Nationalist Party has chosen me as one of their party candidates for the C. Ward and hence I am seeking re-election. I have selected the symbol of "Shri Ganpati" for the new February election.

I am a member of the executive committee of the Nationalist Party, and at present I am holding the post of the Party's treasurer. I am a member of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's Council; and since the last three years, I have the honour to serve as the President of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee. In various capacities, I have served the Bombay public for a continuous period of twenty-five years.

I have regularly attended almost all meetings of the Corporation and its Committees, and throughout the existence of our party I have acted as its faithful member. Since 1921, I have discharged my duties faithfully as an ordinary member of the Schools' Committee. During the last thirteen month's I have been working as the Chairman of the Committee. All these years, I have tried my best to promote the welfare of the school children and to raise the status of the primary school teachers. In the Corporation I have always spoken and voted as a staunch Nationalist. It is needless for me to recount here the various important questions on which I have espoused the popular side. Suffice it to say that I have always fought for helping in all ways the depressed classes, in giving the tenants the protection of the Rent Act, in extending the Municipal franchise, in lessening the power of the Commissioner, in the Corporation having the power of appointing the Commissioner, in Indianizing the higher posts of the Municipality, in supporting all humanitarian measures such as helping the preservation of and in preventing the needless slaughter of milch cattle, in abolishing the system of the recovery of the odious and iniquitous Riot tax at the hands of the Municipality, in the opening of Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries and in opposing the presentation of Addresses to Governors and Viceroys.

MRS. AVANTIKABAI GOKHALAY'S MANIFESTO

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay has addressed the following manifesto to the voters of "D" Ward:—

The generous and spontaneous support I received from the "D" Ward at the last Municipal Election has emboldened me to seek re-election on this occasion. Though it happened to be unseated on a technical plea brought forward by a rival candidate, the civic representatives of Bombay saw their way to reinstate me into the Corporation as one of the very limited number of co-opted members. I sailed then, as I sail now, under the banner of the Nationalist Party. In seeking once more the suffrage of the Municipal voters of my Ward I rely more on their learned judgment than on any concrete achievement that I could cite to my credit or any promises that I could make for the future. My promises I propose to keep to myself, knowing full well that, that will enable me the better to perform my duty. I leave entirely to the voters themselves from what they know of me and my humble efforts at service, made both in my individual capacity and in my association with various institutions, to determine whether they would choose me to be one of the women representatives on the Corporation. It will be recognised that active personal canvassing on my part is out of question. If I merited the confidence of the electorate in the past, I trust I merit it no less to-day. While my political creed is undoubtedly Nationalist, my special field of service, as is well-known, has ever been and is, social, in its broad sense, now finally represented for me by the all-embracing emblem of the Charkha. A staunch believer in the Charkha cult and its implications to the poor and the needy, I desire to be sent up to the Corporation as such, and as such I do crave the utmost support the electorate can give me to enable me to continue to avail myself of the wide opportunities of service that are open to a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. My symbol is COW.

MR. S. D. NAVALKAR'S APPEAL.

Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar who is seeking re-election from (C) Bhuleshwar Ward at the ensuing Municipal Elections writes in the course of his manifesto: "My work in the Corporation as well as that of the Hon. Secretary of the Municipal Reform Association is before the public. I got some of the grievances of the people who brought them to my notice redressed by moving resolutions in the Corporation and also tried to put a stop to the indiscriminate slaughter of milch cattle when they get dry, because it affected the pure supply of milk in the city, causing thereby heavy infant mortality, as the poor and middle classes do not get pure milk on account of high prices. I was loyal to the party and helped it in my humble way in carrying out its aims and objects."

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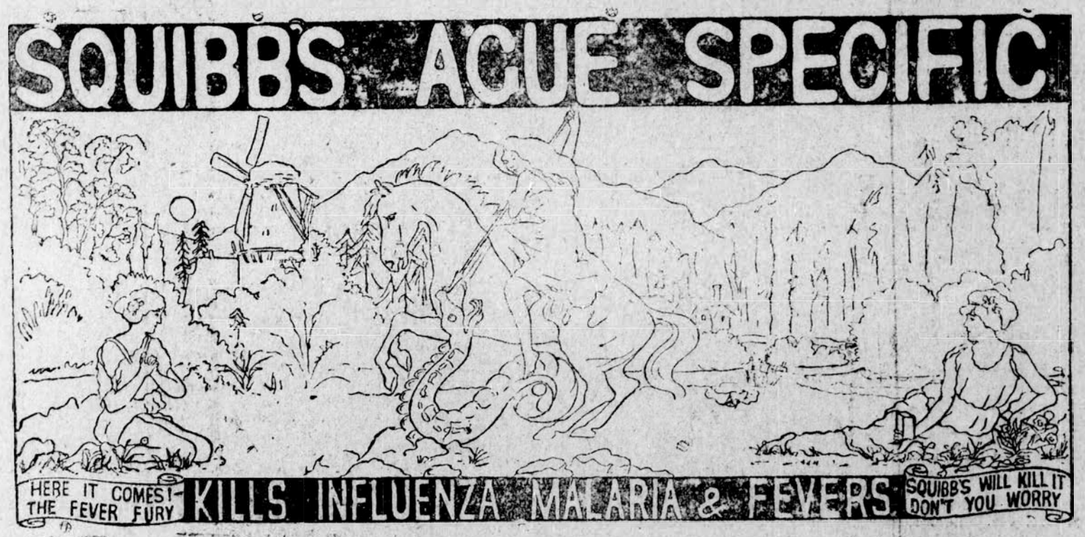

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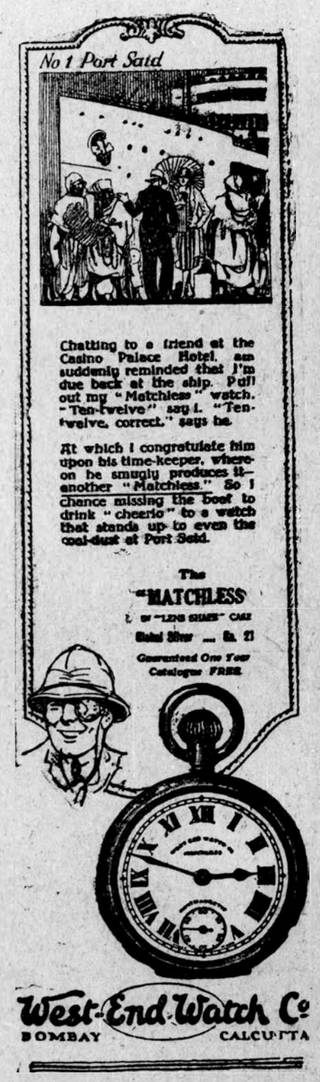
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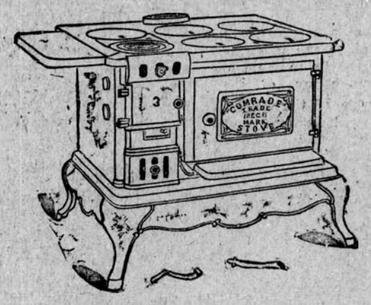

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